Weather
Sharp, cold weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 43.2 and the minimum 17.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 64.4 and 47.1.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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IRKUTSK IN FLAMES; REVOLUTIONARIES DEFEAT SEMENOFF

REDS' NESTS UPROOTED BY AUTHORITIES IN AMERICA

Communist Editors Are Jailed; Literature By Ton Seized

FIND EXPLOSIVES

Cache Is Discovered In Newark Containing Rifles And Bombs

PLOT WIDESPREAD

Of 4,500 Arrested, Over Half Are To Be Deported

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Jan. 4.—The editorial staffs of all Communist newspapers have been arrested, and tons of literature seized.

Officials claim to have discovered at Newark New Jersey a cache of twenty-five rifles and several bombs similar to those posted to prominent Americans last summer.

It is declared that evidence will show that the Communist and Communist Labor Parties, against whom the raid was directed, have been advocating the forcible overthrow of the Government.

The literature seized will be carefully examined to discover whether any persons who recently arrived from Russia are implicated.

RUSSIAN PLOT

New York, Jan. 4.—Federal Agents assert that the recent arrests have disclosed a conspiracy on the part of the Russian regime to disrupt the currency of the world by flooding the Allies with counterfeit money which is being turned out in Moscow by millions.

"ENVOY" ARRESTED

New York, January 5.—Gregory Weinstein who bears the title of "chief of staff" of the so-called Soviet Embassy to the United States has been arrested on a deportation warrant.

TO DEPORT MANY

New York, January 3.—The arrests of extremists in the great raid total 4,500. Over half of those arrested will be deported.

Yellow Invation Of Europe Trotsky Plan

(*Kokusai Reuter*)

London, December 22.—Much light has been thrown on the widespread Bolshevik propaganda, especially in the East.

Trotsky declares Bolshevism is firmly rooted and spreading widely in China, where he expects a Soviet revolution shortly. When that takes place, he intends, the report concludes, to make use of a yellow invasion against western Europe.

The Daily Express publishes a despatch from Geneva that an intimate friend of Trotsky says the latter is preparing a great offensive against Poland, next spring, with Chinese troops, who are being trained at the rate of 8,000 monthly in Soviet military schools. They are well-paid and well-fed.

REVOLT AT SOFIA AIMED AT KING

Troops Fire On Throng That Opened Demonstration To Overthrow Monarchy

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 5.—A telegram from Belgrade states that serious republican manifestations against the dynasty have occurred in Sofia.

A large crowd including leading bourgeois demonstrated before the Palace and shouted "vive la republique, down with the King." They attempted to rush the palace.

The troops opened fire and the crowd replied with revolvers and stones. Over one hundred persons were killed or wounded.

American Women Honored By D'Annunzio

Mrs William B. Thompson & Mrs. John A Drake.

Mrs. John A. Drake, of New York, president of the American Free Milk and Relief for Italy, and Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, also of New York, a member of the organisation, who are now on a tour of Dalmatia, were given an enthusiastic reception during their visit to Fiume, and both were decorated by Captain Gabrielle D'Annunzio with the Gold Medal of Fiume, according to a cable despatch. They American women are touring the country on a special train provided by the Italian Government. The decoration bestowed by D'Annunzio is the second received by Mrs. Drake since she has been in Italy. The first was that awarded her by the President of the Italian Red Cross.

Surrender Of Autonomy By Mongolia Merely Move To Strengthen Anfu Club

Province Used Only As Pawn In Great Game Of Militarists; Enlarging Japan's Dominion In China

By NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, January 6—The amazing scope of Chinese party ambitions and the vast continental design on which they are being played to realistions is illustrated best in the whole Mongolian development. To change the figure, Mongolia echoes most truly the tune to which Peking officials are fiddling while China burns.

Outer Mongolia has cancelled its autonomy and has been gathered in once more unto the Chinese fold. So much is given out by official sources and so much exists on the surface. And so much, so good. Looked at without knowledge of the background, that is a desirable consummation. Now that the Russian bear is prostrate, it is not only opportunism but justice to tear from its weakened jaws some of its unlawful prey of healthier days. Morally Outer Mongolia is more China's than Russia's. Only China's weakness and Russia's former imperial rapacity caused its relation to China to be questioned a few years ago. If there were involved in recent developments only the permanent establishment of China's rightful position, then it would be an unmixed cause for gratification. But there is more than that, much more.

NEW PAWN NEEDED

Outer Mongolia has been made a pawn—a pawn in the game of aggrandising the militarists of North China and, in the end, of putting more of the one time Chinese Empire under Japanese dominion. This is the inner meaning of all the elaborately stage-managed sequence of events and the apparently innocent and logical moves of the last year. A new pawn was needed, and the developments in Russia and Siberia put forth Outer Mongolia as the one least likely to raise suspicion, for the very reason that there is so much that could be genuine in the change in Mongolia's status.

From the time that the pro-Japanese element came into power, after the ousting of President Li Yuan-hung and with the re-accession of Tuan Chi-jui to the premiership, the European war provided the pretext for the Northern militarists. They declared war on Germany, it will be remembered, with rejoicings on the part of all those foreigners in China who insisted on blinding their eyes to the real character of the men who did so and their real motive for doing so—obvious, as their character and their motives were.

Well, they declared war. What more natural than that they should raise an army and get arms and borrow money? So they did. The other Powers needing their resources up to the limit, what more natural than that they should borrow the money from Japan? So they did. And, of course, it never was in their minds really to do anything to help the Allies, and they never did, as the Allied diplomats complained in their notes in the Autumn of 1918. But through all that time—and amid the plaudits of foreigners and the foreign press—they went on raising the "War Participation army"—and buying arms from Japan and borrowing money from Japan. And the result is, as we know, that a large part of China now is under a Japanese mortgage.

THE BORDER DEFENSE

Then the European war ended. There was no more war for the War Participation Army to participate in—the gallant army, commanded by the gallant Tuan Chi-jui which never participated. So there had to be another pretext. Events again played into the hands of the militarist gang. The Allies intervened in Siberia and there was, supposedly at least, trouble on China's Northern border. Presto! the War Participation Bureau became the Border Defense Bureau, to guard the border from raids by mythical bands that were always reported by well instructed Chinese generals to be about to dash on Chinese soil. It was the same bureau, the same army, with the same heads and with the same purpose.

To maintain border "defense" there had to be a border army, and a border army had to have more arms and more money, both Japanese. Which served the double purpose: first, of giving the militarists a bigger armed force with which to cow the rest of the country and to give them more money on which to get their usual commissions, and, second, of widening further the opening for the Japanese wedge. It must be borne

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINESE DEFY COUNCIL; WILL NOT PAY TAX! CRISIS TODAY

Leaders In Meeting Last Night Plan Passive But Firm Resistance

ENGAGE COUNSEL

Anticipating Mixed Court Summons, Street Unions Secure Attorney

PROTEST LETTER

Dissatisfaction Felt Over Failure Of Council To Answer

Chinese will not pay their taxes this morning, was the decision reached by representatives of the Street Unions late last night. President E. C. Pearce of the Municipal Council said that the collections would proceed today.

There will be no violence today. The resistance will be passive, heads of the Chinese organisations state.

Anticipating that those who refuse to pay will be summoned to the Mixed Court, Mr. W. Strafford Levinson has been engaged as counsel by the League of Street Unions.

If summoned by the Mixed Court, objectors to the tax collectors will ask that they be detained and will refuse to give bail, they say.

Shopkeepers said yesterday afternoon that plans had been made for those summoned to congregate at certain localities in the various thoroughfares and go to the Mixed Court armed with bedding and extra clothes but no security.

WILL GO TO JAIL

In court they will accept jail sentences rather than fines, they assert.

Many insist that the Mixed Court detention house will not be sufficiently roomy to hold the large number who will refuse to pay the taxes.

Taxes will not be paid until the Council gives some definite assurance that the Chinese demands will receive consideration, leaders have decided.

The action is the result of the Council's failure to reply to the communication asking for a Chinese advisory committee. Chinese leaders expressed dissatisfaction with the mere acknowledgment of the communication and regret that the Council failed to publish the letter of October 24 before yesterday. The letter of October 24, published yesterday, notified the Consular Body that the Council was to lay before the ratepayers the question of a Chinese advisory committee of five.

PROTEST TO COUNCIL

It is understood that a letter, to be signed by the president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the chairman of the League of Street Unions, will be sent to the Council this morning requesting a clear and direct reply to the request for the Chinese advisory committee. The communication to be sent today will complain that the letter of October 24 had been suppressed and will assert that its publication would have prevented misunderstandings.

The League of Street Unions will write to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, detailing what has taken place in connection with the movement up to date. It will also urge the Foreign Bureau to give its support to the early formation of a joint committee, to be appointed by the Consular Body and the Foreign Office, for the discussion of amendments to the land regulations.

The joint committee, the letter will suggest, should make a formal report of their findings

(Continued on Page 2)

NO CABLES TO U. S.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company announces that owing to the interruption of the company's Manila-Guam section it is unable to accept cablegrams for America. This however does not effect communications with the Philippines.

Murdered Aviators Scratch Dying Message On Plane

Scene of murder of American aviators ©underwood

This photograph, one of the first from the scene of the cruel murder of the two American aviators Lieutenants Cecil Connolly and Frederick Waterhouse, by Mexican fishermen, reproduces the dying message scratched on the fuselage of their ill-fated plane by Lieutenant Waterhouse. For seventeen days without food the aviators remained beside the plane. They were slain when they were too weak to protect themselves. The airmen were apparently surprised, as the message ends abruptly. The message upon the fuselage reads: "Flew four hours five minutes. Hit rainstorm. Got lost. Hit coast in one hour thirty minutes. Turned to our right. Flew up coast for two hours and thirty-five minutes. Didn't see a sign of civilisation all day. Saw boat, circled it and then landed. Put it went on. I guess they didn't see us. We have no food. Drinking water from radiator. Tried to catch fish, but after two days gave it up. We have been here five days now. Are pretty weak. We will put marks on the left of this sign. We started walking up the beach for a day and a half. Ran out of water Turned back.—Fred Wa—"

DRUG SMUGGLING INTO CHINA IS ON INCREASE, CHARGE

Cultivation Of Poppy Again Being Fostered, London Times Asserts

DISTRIBUTED FROM JAPAN

Intimated Authorities Are Winking At Production Of Opium

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 3.—The Times refers to the immense and increasing quantities of noxious drugs being cultivated in or smuggled into China, unscrupulous Britishers and Americans being concerned in the smuggling. Japan, the Times says, is undoubtedly the principal distributing center from which the drugs enter China.

Referring to the suggestion of competent judges that the Chinese authorities are winking at the extensive renewal of poppy cultivation in China, although she strenuously agitated for the suppression of the export of Indian opium to China, the Times says it does not join in the charge of bad faith but prefers to believe that the Chinese Government has done its best to enforce prohibition, although it clearly has not succeeded owing to the weak power of the central authorities since the Revolution and the independent attitude of the provincial governors, "who are not too nice now they obtain the needed money."

The Times trusts that all the powers will pass the requisite legislation to prevent the exportation of noxious drugs to China, without delay, as the peace treaty prescribes.

Egyptians Sending Delegates To Paris

(*Reuter's Service*)

Cairo, January 3.—Nationalist envoys are proceeding to Paris immediately to consult with Zaghlul Pasha regarding the proclamation issued by Lord Milner inviting Egyptians "to approach the Milner Commission and speak candidly."

EMPRESS HERE TODAY

The Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner, will arrive at Woosung from Vancouver, Japan ports and Tsingtao this afternoon at three o'clock. Shanghai passengers will probably reach the Customs Jetty by tender at 6:30 o'clock this evening. Passengers for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at one o'clock this afternoon.

Chiaese Bandits Hold Dr. Shelton; Demand Ransom

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, January 8.—It is ascertained officially that Dr. Shelton belonging to the Foreign Christian Mission with headquarters in Cincinnati, has been captured by brigands near Lao-sy-kuan two days from Yunnanfu. It is reported that the brigands demand a ransom.

Dr. Shelton's wife and two daughters, who apparently were with him when he was captured, arrived at Yunnanfu safely on January 6. Mrs. Shelton says that her husband was captured as a move against the Governor, Dr. Shelton being a man of high reputation whose capture would mean a loss of face to the Governor.

The brigands said that they would treat the prisoner as a guest unless military force were used to attempt to effect his release. The local Chinese authorities are acting vigorously in the matter. The capture is supposed to be connected with the Governor's recent rejection of the terms of surrender submitted by Yang Tien-fu a noted outlaw whose headquarters are in the Kochiu Mountains. A year ago Yang Tien-fu had five thousand followers.

SCORES KILLED BY EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN MEXICAN CITIES

(*Reuter's Service*)

Mexico City, January 4.—Scores of people were killed in a widespread earthquake yesterday. Heavy damage has been caused especially in Vera Cruz province. The earthquake was felt throughout the country.

Thirty dead have been counted in the village of San Juan in the province of Coscomatepec, many houses being destroyed. A similar catastrophe occurred at Huatusco while fifty persons were killed at Jalapa.

Later.—Three shocks were felt, one being of terrific intensity. There was indescribable panic in the capital, the populace fleeing from their homes to the churches.

The steeple of the church of San Juan fell on the crowds of praying refugees. The latest accounts report the destruction of entire villages.

CHINESE DETAINED IN INVESTIGATION OF WEISS' DEATH

Two Held At Bubbling Well Station Pending Results Of Police Inquiries

RICSHA COOLIE ACCUSED

Said He Carried Foreigner To Yangtszepoo; Detectives At Work

Two Chinese are held at the Bubbling Well police station while detectives are making investigations to determine whether or not they can give information concerning the mysterious death of the late Mr. F. E. Weiss former general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, on August 20.

One, formerly a ricsha coolie was arrested on a charge of having returned to the Settlement without permission while under sentence of expulsion.

The other accuses the ex-coolie of having been implicated in the carrying of a foreigner in a ricsha to a lonely spot in Yangtszepoo last Summer. He is held while detectives are checking up on his story.

The man who is charged with returning to the Settlement without permit, was before the Mixed Court last Tuesday and was remanded for a week.

It will be two or three days before the investigation can be completed and in the meantime police are reticent as to the possibility of associating the men in custody with the Weiss tragedy.

Mr. Weiss was last seen alive on the evening of August 20 at about 9:30 o'clock when he left the Palace Hotel. His body was found on a grave mound off Pingliang Road Yangtszepoo, late Friday night August 22.

How he met his death has remained a mystery and the case was complicated by the discovery in his skull of a 25 caliber bullet, probably fired from an automatic pistol, and the finding of a razor six feet away from the body. The razor was afterward identified by the barber who honed it as having been in Mr. Weiss' possession.

No trace of the pistol or any of Mr. Weiss' personal property, including a light walking stick wrist watch and bunch of keys has been found.

FOREIGNERS THERE UNDER PROTECTION OF JAPANESE

Allied Missions Escape To Settlement On Lake Baikal

BATTLES FOUGHT

Semenoff Now Declared To Be Outstanding Figure In Siberia

GETS GERMAN AID

Reported He Intends To Form Detatchment Of Teutons

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Jan. 8.—Official despatches from Siberia state that Irkutsk is now in flames. The foreigners decided to leave the town on January 2 but were prevented by the absence of locomotives. They are now under the protection of the Japanese troops consisting of a battalion of infantry and part of a brigade of artillery.

Japanese reinforcements are being sent from Chita. The Allied Missions have reached Missovaia on Lake Baikal.

DEFEAT SEMENOFF

It is further stated that Ataman Semenoff's troops attacked the Social-Revolutionaries and captured Irkutsk railway station, but were subsequently completely defeated leaving 170 killed. The Revolutionaries now hold Irkutsk town and station.

Fighting subsequently occurred, the despatches add, near Verhne Udinsk where Ataman Semenoff's men temporarily gained the upper hand.

Ataman Senenoff is now the outstanding political figure in Siberia. It is reported that he intends to form a German detachment, and this appears to be confirmed by the order which he issued on December 29 withdrawing restrictions upon enemy prisoners.

It is understood that Ataman Semenoff has decided to replace General Rozanoff, Commander in chief of the Russian forces at Vladivostok, by his own nominee.

Report Denikin's Armie Are In Imminent Peril

London, January 4.—While the Bolshevik wireless report of a coup d'etat at General Denikin's headquarters is regarded as dubious it appears certain that General Denikin's armies are in a position of imminent peril.

The Bolsheviki are only thirty miles from Taganrog which was recently his base. General Denikin has lost the Donetz coal basin and also all the railway communications between his two armies. It appears unlikely that he will be able to prevent the Reds reaching the sea-board and thus cutting his forces in two.

REFUGEES IN FLIGHT

The Bolsheviki claim the capture of an entire division and enormous booty and also of Tsaritsin, the most important strategic point on the Volga. Refugees are crowding into the ports of South Russia whence they will be evacuated in accordance with the Supreme Councils decision.

French critics attribute General Denikin's failure to inability to organise the occupied territories, to his entourage upsetting the peasants, and to lack of agreement with the Poles and Rumanians. They urge the Allies to take steps to remedy these defects in the spring. Meanwhile it is significant that a North Russian "White" newspaper hints that if the Allied foresake Russia Germany might be asked to crush Bolshevism and reorganise Russia.

LETTS OPEN OFFENSIVE

Copenhagen, January 5.—A telegram from the official Lett Bureau dated January 3 states, "The Lett army supported on its right wing by the Polish army has begun an offensive against the

Bolsheviki in the direction of Dvinsk. The offensive is developing favorably.

The Letts have reached a point a few kilometers from Dvinsk. The operations aim at liberating East Lettland from the Bolsheviki."

REPORTS COLLAPSE

Copenhagen, January 5.—A Kief message reported that the Denikin government has resigned owing to the collapse of the front.

Tax Crisis On This Morning; Chinese Will Refuse To Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

within three months of its formation and its proposals should be submitted to the Diplomatic Corps and the Chinese Government for final ratification.

TEMPORARY MEASURE

The letter will point out that the request for the recognition by the Municipal Council of a Chinese advisory committee of six on all municipal matters concerning Chinese is only a temporary measure to solve the present difficulties.

Leaders in the movement were in session all the afternoon yesterday considering the reply to the Council. They sent a letter of appreciation to British Consul-General J. W. Jamieson and drafted the letter to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The reply to the Council will be sent today.

LETTER TO CONSUL

The letter to J. W. Jamieson reads:

"We are thankful for your kindness in assisting us in the effort to bring about a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of some of the outstanding questions in the International Settlement.

"Yesterday afternoon we sent a letter to the Municipal Council, a copy of which we beg to send enclosed. You will see our eager desire to obtain justice and fair-play in an amicable manner.

"We earnestly request you to continue your effective co-operation and we want to assure you of our high esteem for your friendship and helpful service."

In response to the many inquiries as to why the Shanghai Commercial Federation, consisting of over 50 local organisations and guilds, did not sign the letter addressed to the Council, Dr. F. C. Tong, vice-president of the Federation, issued a statement yesterday.

He said that the promoters of the movement were the Street Union and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Federation, at the time of the agitation, simply endorsed the proposal.

In all communications, concerning this movement, therefore, the League and the Chamber have been the only signatories, he said.

"The Commercial Federation has endorsed the proposal, and is in absolute concord with the action of the League and the chamber, Dr. Tong said.

Dr. Tong continued: "The tax may be paid today by ratepayers in the side streets and by Wing On's and Sincere's, which are incorporated in Hongkong under the British laws, but the majority of the ratepayers on the principal streets of the Settlement will refuse to pay.

NOT TO STRIKE

"There will be no strike and no violence. This is to be a passive protest against taxation without representation.

"It has been charged that the movement has been fomented by agitators and students. That is not true. The men who have devoted attention to a demand for Chinese rights in China are men who are substantial in the business world. We haven't time to devote to agitation. We are sincere in our demand for proper recognition of our rights in Shanghai.

"We look upon the reply of the Council, kept secret from October until yesterday, as insulting. The right of the Council to veto the election of a member of the arbitration committee is particularly obnoxious. If such a committee is formed it should be representative of the Chinese ratepayers. It shouldn't be composed of favorites of the Municipal Council. It is to be an elective committee and should represent the will of the Chinese of Shanghai.

"Our patience is not exhausted. We are a good natured people but in this instance we feel that that we have a just cause and we only ask a fair hearing.

Dr. Tong said that he has foreseen today's crisis for some time and has been engaged for many weeks in advising his countrymen against violent opposition to the tax collectors. He asserts that it was this activity that won for him the epithet of "agitator."

General Wang Yi-tang Is Man Of Versatile Career

Wang Yi-tang

General Wang Yi-tang, chief Northern peace delegate, has had an interesting and versatile career.

Born in Anhui about fifty years ago, he studied in Japan and Germany. During the Manchu regime, he was secretary of the Board of War and aide-de-camp of the Military Training Depot in the Three Eastern Provinces. He accompanied the five commissioners to Europe and America to study the constitutional form of government in the last days of the Manchus.

His record as a military officer is unique. He was director of the Military Bureau and Commander of the Mixed Brigade in Kirin and was military attache of the Chinese Legation in St. Petersberg, now Petrograd.

During the first revolution in 1911, General Wang acted as military advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai, and when the latter came to terms with the Southwest on the question of the abolition of the Provisional Government in Nanking, he was one of the four representatives sent to interview the notables in Nanking.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

When Yuan became president, General Wang served respectively as his councillor, secretary and high advisor and was appointed Deputy Tarter-General of Miyun.

Later he was elected a member of Parliament, serving on the Constitutional Drafting Committee and as director of the Relief Funds for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui.

In 1913, he became Military Governor of Kirin. Returning to Peking in the following year he was given a post in the Cabinet as Minister of the Interior, holding concurrently the office of Director of Municipal Affairs of Peking.

When Yuan died following failure of the monarchial movement, General Wang left the Cabinet and devoted himself to educational activities, establishing the Chung Hua University in Peking.

In 1916 and 1917, he went to Germany and France to study the military organisation of these countries. Upon his return, he again entered politics and the second session of the National Legislature saw him selected speaker of the Lower House.

Following the deadlock of the Shanghai Peace Conference, on March 13, 1919, General Wang was appointed by President Hsu Shih-chang to be chief northern peace delegate.

FULL GENERAL'S RANK

He was chairman of the executive committee of the Tung Yi Club and a member of the Executive Committee of the Chinputang. In recognition of his services, he has been awarded the Second Order of Merit, the Chiaho Decoration with the Grand Ribbon and Precious Rays, the First Class Decoration of the Chiaho with the Grand Ribbon, and the First Class Decoration of the Wenhu. He is a Lieutenant-General allowed to have the brevet rank of full General.

BRITISH RAIL MEN REJECT NEW OFFER

Believed, However, Terms Will Be Accepted By Workers At Coming Conference

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 3.—After lengthy negotiations the Government's offer to the railwaymen was announced this evening. It provides that the lowest paid workers shall receive 56 shillings a week and that a large section of porters shall receive £3 a week as against 22 shillings before the war.

The new rate is to continue until September when a revision will take place based on the cost of living. But whatever happens wages cannot be brought below 100 percent over the pre-war figures.

London, January 4.—Mr. J. H. Thomas secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, addressing a crowded meeting of railwaymen at Birmingham today said that the Government's offer was not all they wanted and could not be regarded as their final aim but in view of all the difficulties it was the best settlement possible.

It was an honorable settlement and would bring lasting benefit to railwaymen. There might be anomalies but they could all be rectified later.

Later.—Mass meetings of railwaymen held at Northampton, Cardiff, Bow and all important centers this evening rejected the Government's offer.

London, January 5.—Newcastle Carlisle and York railwaymen have joined the branches which have turned down the Government's offer. Nevertheless confidence prevails that the conference of delegates of the N. U. R. which is to be held on January 7 will agree that the terms are acceptable, though it is possible that the extremists may press for another strike to enforce their claims.

The Denniston Players

'CIVILIAN CLOTHES'

The Denniston Players will present at the Lyceum Theater tonight and tomorrow "Civilian Clothes," a post war comedy dealing with demobilisation of the heroes returned from France.

As the title of the play indicates, its theme concerns the man in khaki on his return home from overseas service. It is replete with humor and scintillating lines and received a wonderful indorsement by New Yorkers when produced early this fall.

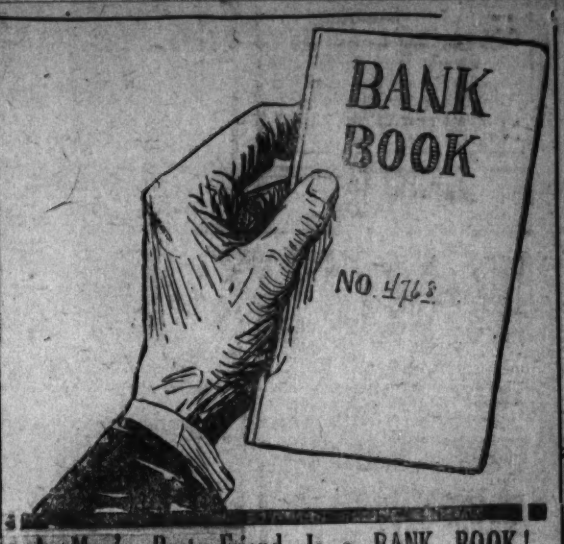
The full cast of the Denniston company will participate.

The story revolves around Capt. Sam McGinnis, who returns from France to claim his secretly wedded bride. He elects to impersonate the rough and ready hero, filled with an exaggerated idea of his own importance. He hopes therby to discover if the uniform makes the man in the eyes of the female of the species. As a result an interesting sidelight on feminine ideas is presented which is bound to prove a welcome entertainment.

High Court Upholds Dry Law In U.S.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 5.—The Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the Prohibition Enforcement Law. It has also decided that the sale of beer containing over two and three quarters percent of alcohol is illegal.



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DEPOSITORY FOR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FUNDS

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Outer Mongolia Pawn Of Peking Militarists

(Continued from Page 1)

in mind that coincidentally Japan was pushing its way further and further eastward into Siberia and southward into Mongolia and Manchuria, its pretext being intervention in Siberia. Not much penetration is needed to see the links fit into the chain.

THE FORCE AT URGA

So Mongolia became the militarists' and the Anfu Club's stronghold, under command of Hsu Shu-cheng, Little Hsu. But before the stronghold became impregnable a few men had to be got out of the way. Notably there was Chen Yi, Chinese Amban or Resident at Urga. By a series of staged events he was eliminated. Little Hsu's troops were planted there, Mongolian princes were persuaded or bribed, Chen's removal was asked, and when Chen refused he was removed practically by force. Chen Yi is now virtually a prisoner in [illegible] Little Hsu clanks his sword there. He is there now. And on the force of persuasion, purchase and the tangible threats of Little Hsu's armies the Mongolian princes and lamas petitioned Peking for permission to cancel the autonomy of Outer Mongolia. And Outer Mongolia is now under the protection of the government of Peking. For the maintenance of peace and order, as the announcement says. Peace and order! And under the very shadow of Peking, villages are looted by armed bands and unpaid troops mutiny.

So Mongolia because China's, but it was not yet wholly the Anfu Club's. It was not yet connected up to complete the militarist-Japanese ring around Northern China. Mark, then! A few months ago C. C. Wang was removed as director of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Ting Shih-yuan, one of the Anfu Generals, was made director—he of all men. Also he was made director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, the line that connects up Peking with Mongoli. Then, a few weeks ago, a seemingly innocent announcement was made that the Peking-Hankow Railway and Peking-Suiyuan railway would be put under one directorship. Remember, too, that the Lung-hai Railway, which connects the Peking-Hankow Railway with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at Hsuchowfu, also is under practical Anfu Club control. And there you have the complete circuit, from Mongolia to eight hours north of Pukow and the Yangtsze, all under the control of Anfu Club troops.

JAPAN STEPS IN

And Mongolia? It is not difficult to guess. Where the Anfu Club has entered Japan has followed. Having exhausted many of the possibilities of sale further south and being unable in the light of recent publicity to use the others, the militarists have turned to the more remote and less easily recognisable possibilities of Mongolia. When all is over, you will find that Japan is as strongly entrenched in Outer Mongolia as it is in Eastern Inner Mongolia and South Manchuria. You will find the steady progress of the extension of Japanese rule over China carried so much further.

Also, as a by-product in that transaction, you will find the fast-growing power of Little Hsu just so much enhanced. In Mongolia he is building up a big army and through it amassing the sinews of warfare. There he has positions with which to reward those seeking to dispose of their allegiance; there he has the organisation by which to make himself the military dictator of China. That is a potentiality of the next ten years that can not be sneered at. In more than one respect Mongolia will bear close watching.

Steamer Bookings Assured Delegates To Big Convention

Trans-Pacific Companies Will Encourage Foreign Trade Conference In May

San Francisco, December 9.—At a meeting here today of the representatives of the Trans-Pacific and Oriental steamship lines plans were perfected to accommodate delegates to the Seventh National Foreign Trade Convention in this city next May. Representatives of the Steamship lines who were in conference with the Pacific Coast Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council volunteered to instruct their agents throughout the Orient and the Straits Settlements to give preference to bookings for the Pacific Coast to delegates to the convention.

Among the companies and their representatives at the meeting today were: Toyo Kisen Kaisha by K. Kanda, and R. N. Crowder, General Passenger Agent; The China Mail Steamship Company by A. M. Garland, Assistant to President, and H. N. Thomas, General Passenger Agent; The Canadian Pacific Railway by F. L. Nason, General Agent for Passenger Department, and A. P. Villain, Traveling Passenger Agent; The Matson Navigation Company by W. H. Sellender, General Passenger Agent. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has already made arrangements to accommodate delegates from the ports touched by its ships.

William Pigott, President of the Pacific Coast Steel Company and a member of the National Foreign Trade Council, was at the meeting and urged the importance of the Convention for Oriental and Pacific Coast traders.

Marshall Dill, Chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, presided.

British and Dutch lines have also pledged co-operation in recognition of the International character of the convention.

Lion's Share Of Feng's Property Lost As He Dies

Five Sons Get Only One-Twentieth Of Huge Estate

A dispute over the estate of the late General Feng Kuo-chang is on. General Wang Shih-chen former Premier is acting as mediator to effect an amicable settlement.

Although the late President left an estate valued at $23,000,000 his five sons, Chia-jui, Chia-ti, Chia-nu, Chia-mei and Chia-chiu, are given only $200,000 worth of property each, which consists more or less of share scrips.

The main portion of the hard cash seems to have disappeared. General Feng has an adopted son, named Chang. It is alleged that Chang is the only man who knows the real value of the estate.

Dr. Hunter Corbett, Here Since 1863, Dies In Chefoo

Dr. Hunter Corbett, the oldest Presbyterian missionary in China and one of the best known, died at his home in Chefoo Wednesday, according to a brief message received yesterday by the office of the Presbyterian Mission in Shanghai.

Dr. Corbett was 84 years old and came to China from America in a sailing vessel in 1863. After a stormy passage he landed at Shanghai and from here shipped in another vessel for Chefoo. On this vessel he was shipwrecked off the Shantung promontory and barely escaped with his life. Without any of his personal effects he made his way overland to Chefoo and took up his duties. He was a tireless worker, particularly through the country districts. He was also the founder of the first boy's school in Chefoo.

Among the surviving children are the Rev. C. H. Corbett, professor in the arts college, Peking University; Mr. Jack Corbett of the Standard Oil Company, stationed at Changsha, Hunan, and Mrs. Harold F. Smith of Chefoo.

Museum Curator To Address Royal Asiatic Society

The Royal Asiatic Society will meet in the Lecture Hall of the society Thursday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Roy C. Andrews, associate curator of mammals of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, will lecture on "An Expedition Into Little-Known Yunnan." The meeting will be open to the public.

Dance Music For Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall beginning at 5:30 pm.:

1. One step—You've Got to Go In or Go Under ..... Rice
2. Waltz—Cecile ..... McKee
3. Fox trot—Ragtime Mose's Oldtime Bomboshay ..... Franklin
4. One step—I'd Like To Be On An Island With You ..... Gumble
5. Fox trot—There's a Lump of Sugar Down in Dixie..... McCabe
6. Waltz—Just a Moment ..... van Alstyne
7. One step—On The Mississippi .. Carroll
8. Fox trot—Peacock Struet ..... Martyn

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Flight To Saigon From Paris Begun By French Planes

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Jan. 5.—The plans for the Paris-Saigon flight on which the civilian airmen Drouilh and Des Noyelles have started has been carefully prepared, the airmen having studied the route for many months.

The flight will differ from previous long distance flights in as much as a hydroplane will be used instead of an aeroplane and the airmen propose to follow rivers and lakes, in order to be ready for a forced landing if necessary.

The machine has a double motor of 250 horse power. The route will be Naples, Athens, Antioch, Bussora, Bandar Abbas, Karachi, Allahabad, Chittagong, Rangoon, Bangkok, a total distance of 9,000 miles.

MR. A. G. STEPHEN HONORED

In recognition of his signal services to the Chinese Government, Mr. A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been awarded the second class Chiaoho by the a recent Presidential Mandate.

European Directs Cuisine, Liquors; At Cafe Parisien

The Cafe Parisien has placed its cuisine and liquors under European supervision, according to a statement issued yesterday by Captain F. Davies, managing director.

"Our jazz band is unrivalled," said Captain Davies "and we want the same verdict for our food and drinks. We propose to give a steak or chop just as you get it at home, whether home be Europe or America. We have also arranged to give free snacks from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. with the morning appetisers, something that I think will appeal to our patrons. These little innovations are a part of our program for making the Parisien an institution that will be to Shanghai what the Ritz is to New York or Taits to San Francisco.

When you go for a walk in the country round Shanghai

just picture to yourself what that countryside will look like in a few years from now.

Where there are now green fields and trees will be streets and shops, mills and factories, and all the activities of an ever-growing city.

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If you would like to learn about the price of land NOW, and wha your profits are likely to be if you buy some as an investment call at our office.

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(D)

Inaugurate First Aero Club At Meeting Of Rotarians

Nucleus Of Organisation Formed And Temporary Membership Committee Named; American Airmen Speak

The nucleus of the first Aero Club of China was formed yesterday afternoon following a Rotary Club tiffin at the Cafe Parisien. A temporary organisation was effected which will be succeeded by a permanent club as soon as a membership of fifty is secured. The organisation meeting will probably be held within a week.

A membership committee was named to consist of Messrs. Brodie A. Clarke, G. M. Bena, Harold C. Norman, G. M. Treadwell, Paul LeBris, Y.C. Tong, Fresson, L. M. Bocker, J. E. Doyle D. D. Patterson, F. R. Sites, Dr. Julian Petit and Dr. W. G. Hiltner.

The formation of the Club followed addresses by Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, Major Charles Glidden and Mr. Benjamin Hillman of the commission to organise the first aerial derby around the world. Commodore Beaumont and Major Glidden are vice presidents of the Aerial League of America and Mr. Hillman is a member of the Aero Club in America.

AIRPORT FOR SHANGHAI

The club is formed here because of Shanghai's importance in the around-the-world derby and the organisation will be affiliated with the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, a body in which are represented all aerial bodies throughout the world.

The Shanghai Aero Club will be international in character and the membership campaign starts today.

At the Rotary Club tiffin yesterday Major Glidden was introduced to the members and guests by Mr. L. D. Bocker, of Shanghai one of the 6,000 pilots enlisted in the Aviation Corps of the United States Army. Major Glidden was president of the Aviation Examining Board at Omaha when Mr. Bocker enlisted in 1917.

Dr. Julian Petit introduced Commodore Beaumont and Mr. Hillman.

Commodore Beaumont said in part:

"Through the tremendous strides forward of aeronautics there are wonderful possibilities for the employment of ingenuity, genius and skill, and business opportunities as great as were opened by the railroads, automobile and telegraph industries. And there are problems of engineering as huge as were solved by Goethels and other builders; problems of transportation to be solved by the application of aircraft as complex as ever have confronted economics.

AIR TRAVEL OF FUTURE

"The aviators and passengers who will participate in this Aerial Derby Around the World are the forerunners of the millions who will, in the years to come travel by the permanent aerial transportation lines which are to come in the near future, sooner than we expect.

"And the pioneer countries which have assisted in organising this event and have established airports, will be the terminals of scores of air lines and for hundreds of aircraft which will come from every part of the world.

"The one great purpose of the Aerial Derby Around the World is to open the world's airways. It will be an historic event which will rank in importance with the discovery of America by Columbus, the completion of the Panama Canal and the marvelous fights across the Atlantic of Commander A. C. Read, Captain John M. Alcock and Lieut. A. W. Brown and the double cruise across the Atlantic of the British dirigible, R-34.

Mr. Benjamin Hillman speaking on "Aviation in the United States," said:

"Flying for sport, pleasure and transportation is developing in leaps and bounds in the United States. The following data was gathered by our Commission during our visit to 20 cities on our way to San Francisco:

"We found that in one section of the United States alone, since June this year, there had been sold 1,000 aeroplanes. These planes are all used for passenger carrying and transportation and everywhere the Commission was told that people ready to buy aeroplanes were held back by inability on the part of manufacturers to make prompt deliveries and supply larger aeroplanes equipped with several motors to use for long distance transportation and flying boats to use on waterways.

PLACE 1921 ORDERS

"Aeroplane dealers in various cities stated that they could have sold ten times as many aeroplanes this year if the manufacturers had been able to supply them. In some places large automobile dealers have taken up the aeroplane business and stated their readiness to place orders for 100 machines of each type next year. One dealer who bought 100 aeroplanes last year in June, sold them all within 60 days and then bought 40 more which he sold and could dispose of two hundred more if he could get deliveries. A Chicago dealer sold $750,000 worth of air-craft parts and supplies.

"The extensive use of planes for transportation, surveying, passenger carrying and other useful purposes in the middle and northwest was a revelation even to the aeronautic authorities in the party, who, for the past ten years, as leaders of the aeronautic movement have at times been considered over optimistic.

"We know that when the Atlantic City Aeronautic Convention started in May, all the aeroplanes were owned by the Army and Navy and it took several months for the manufacturers to liquidate their Government orders and secure release of aeroplanes for private use. Now that the restrictions are removed a great aeronautic boom has started which has practically no limit except a possible failure on the part of manufacturers to produce suitable aircraft in large enough quantity.

CHINA'S POSSIBILITIES

"You have the making of some the world's best airports in your country. The difference between aviation fields and airports is that an aviation field supplies landing and garage facilities for land aeroplanes only, while an airport landing facilities and garage facilities for aeroplanes also.

"In deciding the size of a landing field for land aeroplanes it is well to consider the size required by the largest aeroplanes today. While it is true that a field with a runway of 1,500 feet in the direction of the prevailing winds is sufficient for the average two additional large passenger-carrying aeroplanes like the 20-passenger Lawson Aerial Pullman which recently flew from Cincinnati to New York and from New York to Chicago and will come to China as soon as you have suitable landing facilities. This plane, like the large Handley-Page, Caproni and Farman passenger-carrying planes, can land on a field of less than 2,000 feet clear runway, but it is a risky practice. The field should afford a runway of 3,000 feet in the direction of the prevailing winds.

URGES BIG FIELDS

"You will never regret having made allowances for large planes. You will find them landing on your field as soon as you have the field, and permanent mail and transportation air lines will be running from your city to other cities. It all depends on the field.

"And seaplanes will land at your airports as soon as you build a hanger on the edge of the water with a wooden runway 40 or more feet wide from the hanger to the water.

This size of runway will also bring large dirigibles to your field.

"The British dirigible R-34 came to the United States on the invitation of the Aero Club of America because we secured a good airport for it. This dirigible is to be followed by dirigibles many times larger, one being in Great Britain, under construction, which has ten million cubic feet hydrogen capacity and will lift 303 tons, of which 100 tons will be for cargo, and will be capable of navigating the air for 25 days or 36,000 miles without stopping, at a speed of 60 miles an hour."

Dr. Petit announced that the aeroplane inaugurating the first freight service in history carried a member of the New York Rotary Club. The trip was made to Havana from New York and freight carried included G.$100,000 worth of waterman fountain pens.

The president also announced that Harry Lauder in an address before the Seattle Rotary Club, said "Why there is even a Rotary Club in Shanghai.

Airmen Speak Today To University Club

Louis D. Beaumont, Major Charles Glidden, and Benjamin Hillman, the commission from the Aero Club of America to establish the route of the first around the world air derby, will be the guests of the American University Club at tiffin today at the Carlton Cafe, at 12:15 o'clock. The meeting will be an open one and members of the American Chamber of Commerce as well as guests of the members of the University Club will be present.

Talks will be made by the members of the aerial commission on the development of commercial aviation and the possibilities of its utilisation in China. The formation of the Aero Club of China will also be discussed.

The tiffin meeting will be the first of the new year since the annual dinner and election of officers.

FIRE DESTROYS FIFTEEN HOMES

Families Flee To Safety As Property Is Destroyed Outside Limits

Fifteen Chinese families were left homeless last evening by a fire which broke out at about 7 o'clock just outside of the Settlement between North Woosung Road and Dixwell Road.

Two sections of the Hongkew Fire Department responded to the alarm which came from the bell tower. They laid a long line of hose from Chapel Market, down an alley and across the creek. The brigade from outside the Settlement attack from the other side of the fire.

When the firemen first arrived the blaze was centered in six shops on one side of North Woosung Road and five houses on the opposite side of the street. Inability of the Chapel brigade to hold the flames from their side owing to lack of water resulted in another terrace of Chinese dwellings igniting and six more houses were destroyed.

The Settlement firemen extended their lines and came to the rescue. After more than two hours of work the flames were extinguished.

While engaged in this the firemen were summoned by another alarm which came from Muirhead Road where a stove in a Chinese kitchen had become overheated and set fire to the wooden hood and some baskets. A section of the Central department responded but the Chinese had succeeded in checking the blaze by the time they arrived.

FIRE IN BUSY SECTION

Fire which originated from embers falling from a stove badly damaged a food shop at E234 Shanse Road and slightly damaged two other shops at E231 and E232-3 Shanse Road early yesterday morning. The shop burned furiously. It was near the congested business section of Nanking Road. The hydrants being frozen, the brigade, consisting of sections of the Central and Hongkew divisions, worked under adverse conditions.

Former German Boat On Fire In New York

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Jan. 5.—Damage estimated at $100,000 has been caused by a fire which broke out in the ex-German liner Pretoria which was recently handed over to Great Britain by the United States Shipping Board and was ready to sail for England.

Dr. G. E. Morrison Is Seriously Ill

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 3.—Doctor G. E. Morrison is seriously ill at a nursing home in London. He has just undergone a third operation.

Doctor Morrison has served for years as adviser to the Chinese government. It is understood that he is suffering from cancer.

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Turks Are Aroused By Treaty Reports

Threat Made Pact Will Not Be Signed If Territory Is Taken

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 4.—A telegram from Constantinople states that the forecasts of the decisions of the Peace Conference with regard to Turkey and especially the rumor that custody of the Straits will be taken away from Turkey have created a deep impression in Constantinople.

Turkish officials declare that the Government will send delegates to Paris to bring the peace treaty to Constantinople to submit it to the approval of the country. The Sublime Porte will then make counter-proposals. If the Allies do not accept these Turkey will not sign the treaty.

It is stated that the above message is not official. It is possible that circumstances may arise which will modify the present intention of the Turkish Government.

Tribute To Memory Of Late Mr. Home Is Paid By Court

Tribute to the memory of the late Mr. N. C. Home was paid in the British Supreme Court yesterday by Judge Skinner Turner and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, crown advocate.

On taking his seat on the bench, Judge Turner, addressing Mr. Wilkinson, said: "The news of the sudden death of Home must have shocked us all yesterday. It was known of course, that his health was bad; but I suspect few realised how bad. It was obvious to the Court for some time past that his work was a strain on his health, but I, for one little thought that we should see him no more. Home was called to the Bar in England in 1896, and in 1905 was admitted to practise here. Since that time, with certain intervals, he has been a familiar figure in this Court, and he was known to us as an able lawyer and a painstaking and conscientious advocate. He was better known to most of you than to me, but I wish to express the regret we all feel at his sudden and untimely death."

Mr. Wilkinson replied. "On behalf of the Bar, I thank you. I can only add, as regards Home's intellect, that it was brilliant; and I am perhaps the only person here who knows that his career at Cambridge was brilliant. Mr. Home was a prominent member of the Cambridge Union and was for a time acting President. His health, doubtless, has prevented what might otherwise have been a brilliant career. We regret the death of a fellow member so suddenly and we thank you."

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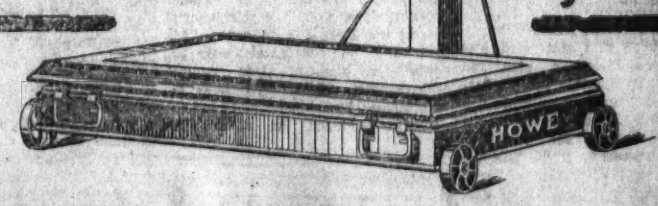

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Missionary As Literary Secretary For China Urged At Educators' Conference

Women Social Service Workers Bring Local Sessions To Close---American Visitors To Remain Here While Longer

Expressing its appreciation of the China Continuation committee and offering a vote of thanks to the federation of women's Foreign Boards for sending the visiting delegates, the conference of women called for the purpose of studying problems on the mission field, brought its sessions to a close yesterday afternoon.

Though there will be no more regular meetings, the members from abroad will visit some of the places of interest in Shanghai before returning to America. They will be entertained at lunch today at St. Mary's School, later visiting the classrooms. Tomorrow morning they will tour the plant of the Commercial Press.

The conference was the first held in China in which an interdenominational deputation of women experts from America have participated. Practically all its recommendations were national in scope. Each of the seven commissions included advised the appointment of at least one secretary for specialised interdenominational work. The whole tendency of the conference was toward greater unity in women's mission work and toward larger participation in the work of national bodies such as the China for Christ movement.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION

The session held yesterday morning was devoted to the report of the Christian Literature Commission, of which Miss Amelia Josephine Burr is chairman and Miss Laura White, editor of the Women's Messenger, is vice-chairman.

"Your commission desires to call the attention of the conference to the fact that the importance of Christian literature for China cannot be overestimated and while acknowledging with thankfulness the work already done, regard it as totally inadequate to the needs of the hour," declared the report submitted by the chairman.

"This is largely due to the fact that the funds needed for advertisement and general promotion are not forthcoming and consequently the issue of many books is unknown to the majority of missionaries and to the readers for whom they were intended.

"Christian publishing houses and missionaries engaged in literary work are expected to make sufficient profit from the sale of the books to cover any pecuniary loss. When such a price is placed upon publications to secure this, sales are, owing to the poverty of the people, so limited as to make publication a failure. In cases where the cost of publishing can be subsidised, extraordinary sales have been recorded."

MORE PUBLICITY NEEDED

In line with this statement, the conference endorsed a plea for funds to make possible the production of more literature suitable for women and children, a more attractive appearance for "the Women's Messenger" and "Happy Childhood" and adequate publicity to overcome the difficulties of distribution.

It also recommended the appointment of a missionary to act as literature secretary for China, with Chinese co-secretaries, and the cultivation of literary talent among the pupils of mission schools.

In this connection it was pointed out that, though the girls of government schools are usually better trained in Chinese composition than those of mission schools, they lack the background for producing Chinese literature. Miss White cited the case of a government school girl with undoubted talent for writing whose conceptions of life led her to produce only lurid tragedies.

The new phonetic script was discussed at length by the conference, a recommendation that it be widely taught in christian missions receiving the endorsement of the body. Miss A. M. Cable of the China Inland Mission at Huchow declared that the slow growth of the church in China had been due to the illiteracy of a large proportion of its members.

"There are certain villages in Shansi which I am able to visit only once a year," Miss Cable said, "I had to teach the illiterate women there one or two verses from the Bible at each visit and these one or two verses constituted their entire Christian education for the "I had to teach the illiterate women are able, by the use of the phonetic system, to read any part of the Bible and to instruct their friends. It will mean a great impetus to the Christian movement."

The exhibit presented by the Christian Literature commission included a typewriter adapted to the phonetic script and a picture dictionary as a means of teaching those entirely illiterate.

MISS GARLAND SPEAKS

Miss Cable added that 50,000 copies of St. Mark's gospel in phonetics had been sold and that other editions were forthcoming. "Throughout Shansi, one finds the 39 symbols posted on the roadsides by order of the governor, with advice to learn them." Miss Cable said, "Business men have been ordered to study the system under threat of punishment for failure."

MISS GARLAND SPEAKS

Miss L. M. Garland pleaded for the wider use of a Chinese Braille system which can be taught at home, but which has not been advertised because of lack of funds. She said: "Braille books which cost eleven shillings in London are sold here by the British and Foreign Bible Society for 50 cents, though the $1.50 postage charged to certain interor provinces make the price prohibitively high for a large number of people. Of the 1,000,000 blind in China, only about 600 are being helped by Christian mission.

"The fate of blind girls is especially tragic. One child was sold by her mother to a house of ill fame for 20 cents. When she was seven years of age a missionary bought her back for 40 cents. At that time she weighed only 16 pounds—a boy of two whose picture was taken with hers is just twice her weight. She has since been placed in a mission school for the blind, where 50 girls are accomodated in a house 24 by 48 feet but which is at least a place of safety." A recommendation that larger financial help be granted to the Braille work was unanimously passed by the convention.

President Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley College, who acted as chairman of the conference, and Miss Charlotte F. Conant of the Secondary Education Commission, are sailing for America on January 16. Several other members will return within the month.

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NEW MAIL PLANE SETS RECORD FOR U.S. POST OFFICE

Dehaviland Carrying 630 Lbs. Of Letters Flies At Rate Of 218 Miles An Hour

All load-carrying air plane records were broken today when a twin motor Dehaviland 4 plane devised by and manufactured for the United States Post Office Department, covered the distance between the air mail field at Washington and that at Belmont Park, New York—a distance of 218 miles—in 1 hour, 34 minutes, with a mail load of nearly 30,000 letters weighing 630 pounds according to advices received by Postmaster Everett yesterday. The speed was at the rate of 138 miles an hour. The best previous record was on September 19, when a single motor Dehaviland carried 300 pounds of mail from Washington to New York at a speed of 123 miles per hour and the third best record was on October 1 when a Curtiss plane carried 348 pounds from New York to Washington at a speed of 118 miles per hour.

DISTINCTIVE PRODUCT

The twin-motor Dehaviland today was piloted by Samuel C. Eaten, jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., and left College Park at 11 a.m. arriving at Belment Park at 12.34 p.m. The time of fright included two circles around the field for altitude before setting out on his course and was the first trip made by the plane in a regular carrying of the mail.

This plane is perhaps the only twin-motored plane built in the United States which not only maintains the altitude under full load with one engine but actually climbs on one engine.

In the opinion of the postal authorities it is the greatest forward step made in the development of a small weight-carrying plane. It eliminates the fire hazard by having the engines in the wings and away from the gasoline supplies and also it minimises danger to the pilot for the same reason. The twin-motor Dehaviland is a distinctive product of the postal service being outlined personally by the Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger. The details of construction were worked out by Mr. A. H. Flint, College Point, N. Y.

SALVAGE WAR PLANES

The place will enable the Department to salvage several hundred thousands of dollars worth of Dehaviland 4 war planes and parts as well as Liberty motors, the power plant being two six-cyclinder Libertys of 200 H. P. each which can be constructed almost entirely out of one 12-cylinder, 400 H. P. Liberty. The plane can carry nearly double the mail load that is carried by the single motor Dehaviland.

News Brevities

Mr. J. Burr Gibbons of Tulsa, Oklahama, who has been instrumental in the organisation of a Rotary Club in Yokohama, arrived here yesterday after a business trip through Japan and North China.

* * *

The U.S.S. Villalobos left Shanghai yesterday morning for river ports and the South Dakota left for Vladivostok in the afternoon.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held this afternoon. It will take the form of a New Year "Social," at which Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich (formerly President of W.C.T.U. for China) has very kindly consented to speak on "Social Service in Peking." Tea will be served at 3:30 p.m. in U. C. Upper Hall and the meeting will follow.

* * *

St. George's Society of Shanghai welcomed back 60 of its members, who served at the front, at a special dinner and dance last night in the Astor House. There was a large attendance of members and their wives. Dr. Robert S. Ivy, president of the Society, spoke briefly. The dinner was served at 8 o'clock and dancing began at 10 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. Garner Curran, Secretary to the International Commerce Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in 1918 and last year publicity secretary for the Y.M.C.A. in Siberia, will address an open meeting of the Advertising Club of China on Wednesday evening, January 14 at 8:30 o'clock in the Martyr's Memorial Hall, Chinese Y.M.C.A. The lecture will be illustrated.

* * *

In our report on the presentation of the letter by Chinese asking for six advisory members on the Municipal Council, we stated that it was presented by Mr. David Z. T. Yui. Our attention has been called that Mr. Yui did not present the letter. The presentation was made by a certain Mr. Chiang.

* * *

The French Mail liner Porthos will leave Saigon for Shanghai on Monday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on January 20.

* * *

William Somerset Maugham, famous English author and playwright, is in Shanghai for a few days stopping at the Astor House. He is known to every British playgoer and to many Americans as well. His play "Mrs. Dot" among others was produced in New York a few years ago. The following are some of his many publications: "A Man of Honor," "Lady Frederick," "Jack Straw," "Penelope," "Smith," "The Tenth Man," "Loaves and Fishes," "Caroline."

* * *

The Quest Society will hold the fourth meeting of the season Monday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the Royal Asiatic Society's Lecture Hall, Museum Road. Dr. A. T. Tenney will open a discussion on eugenics. Dr. H. Chatley will preside.

* * *

The Philharmonica Portuguesa will assist the students of Siccawei College at the benefit theatrical entertainment to be given at the French Club tomorrow afternoon in aid of Tousewei Orphanage. Tickets are on sale at Moutrie's, St. Joseph's Church and at Aurora University.

* * *

Seven men, two of them armed, entered the cigarette and exchange shop at 351 Urga Road last evening and stole $56 after holding up the employes. The robbers fired two shots to frighten Chinese who started to chase them.

* * *

The U.S.S. South Dakota left for Woosung last night and will probably sail for Vladivostok some time today. The U.S.S. Villalobos left for river ports yesterday morning.

* * *

In the account of the acquittal of a Chinese charged with murder, published in yesterday's China Press, Mr. Lemiere, who was mentioned alone as being the counsel for the defense, informs us that Mr. Newman was actively associated with him in saving the accused.

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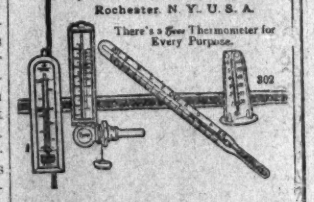
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An ordinary cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine, and 2-2/5 grains of tannin.
Some coffee concerns have tried in various ways—without much success—to rid coffee of its caffeine, because they know its harmful effects. Now they are agitated because people are objecting to the presense of tannin in coffee—the same element (but obtained from bark) that is used to tan leather.
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INSTANT POSTUM
It is absolutely free from these drugs or any harmful substance. Made only from prime wheat (roasted) and a small percent of molasses. Instant Postum contains the rich, nutritious values of the grain—is a genuine food-drink.
Instant Postum—a soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water, with cream and sugar, makes a delightful beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.
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THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF EACH CITY,
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WING ON'S GREAT WINTER SALE
STARTS SATURDAY, JAN. 10TH
Make A Note Of It!

SAILORS AT HOME AT NAVY Y.M.C.A.

Association's Summary For Holidays Shows Busy December

The Shanghai Navy Y.M.C.A. entertained more than 4,000 American, British, French and Italian sailors, Czech soldiers and Merchant Marine sailors during December, according to a summary of the association's activities for the month, announced yesterday. More than 2,500 pool games were played, nearly 3,000 meals were served 1,353 beds were supplied and two Christmas trees were supplied for Czech entertainment and for the women and children on the transport, Tras Os Montes.

The summary of activities for the month follows:

Estimated attendance at Building, 4,000; Games of Pool, 2,500; Small games, 300; Meals served, 2,193; Beds supplied, 1,358; Baths, 50; Visits to ships, 17; Sailors at Song Services, 300; Speakers to Ships, 6; Attendance Ships Services, 1,000; Attendance "At Home" Evening, 75; Around town excursion attendance, 10; Soochow Excursion attendance, 175; Acrobatic Entertainment, 150; Chinese Jugglers, 50; Boys Entertained in homes, 60; Two Town Hall Dances given by American Woman's Club assisted by Navy Y.M.C.A. Attendance, 1,100.

Two Christmas trees were supplied for Czech entertainment and for women and children on the Transport Tras Os Montes.

The Navy Y.M.C.A. desires to thank all who have given of their time, material or money to the end that the many Navy boys of the various Nationalities might be cared for and successfully entertained during the crowded Christmas season.

The past year has been one of much activity and entertainment for the Navy boys in port. Whatever has been accomplished for them is due in great measure to the many friends here who contributed bountifully toward their entertainment and consequent welfare.

Large quantities of magazines and other reading matter, have been received and distributed to advantage among the sailors leaving port.

Fukien Military Forces Farmers To Plant Opium Alternative Heavy Fine

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Foochow, Fukien, December 29. —There seems to have been a general simultaneous effort throughout Fukien Province to get the people to plant opium in order to raise sufficient money to meet current expenses. The methods which are being used for this end are indeed desperate. Word has recently come from a number of places throughout the province showing the same tendencies in each place. The excerpts below from recent letters received from friends in Ingtai, Yungchun and Tongan reveal the situation.

FROM INGTAI

"I want to put before you the new condition that has been forced on us here in the last four days. While on my recent tour to Sung Kau I learned that the order had gone forth from a General and his Ingtai commander that opium must be planted all over Ingtai and that there must be raised $50,000, revenue from it this year.

"Yesterday the military authorities here in the city of Ingtai called together all the gentry and representative men of the city and suburbs and laid before them letters from a General ordering that the thing be done. Some men tried to escape or decline but were threatened. The entire force of the Northern Army is behind the project. They propose a tax, called a fine, of $12. per "mu" and if any man refuses to plant his land, false charges will be brought against him and he will be imprisoned and fined for "planting opium."

"The organisation is framed up as an Anti-Opium Society and the agents are authorised to go out to search. Those who plant will be fined according to rate. Those who refuse will be made to suffer all they can stand."

FROM YUNGCHUN

"One of our fellow-workers has managed to get one of the Government posters urging the growing of opium, and has sent it down to our Consul in Amoy. This particular one, was taken off of a wall in Pi-o but the same applies to all our Yungchun and Tek hoe regions.

"This year there is much more than last. The proclamation urges the people to grow the opium, so as to be able to meet the taxes and even gives directions as to how to grow it. Probably that is general all over the province. In the Tek hoe region, we were told, that at a meeting to discuss the problem, one man protested. He was promptly put into prison.

"Mr. —— says the M. E. Christians there, were in distress, because they were commanded to grow it, and told it would be sown in their fields at any rate. If they declined to share in the profits, the military would get all the gain; and they would have to pay their taxes, in any case. It has been the same in all the districts, whether under control of Icea leaders or of those from further afield."

FROM TONGAN

"A short time ago I wrote you about how the officials here were allowing the opium planting on the payment of a tax of $10.20 per "peck" of seed planted. Things have been getting still worse since that.

"Last night the pastor of one of our out-lying churches was in to see me. He reports they are much disturbed about the way things were going over there (Eng-tcthau and Au-khoe about 10 miles to the southwest of us and under the jurisdiction of the Cheaklang troops.)

"It seems that there is a certain amount of money that the officials are trying to raise. They go to men who have just planted opium and tell them how much they are assessed for. If he tells them they have not planted sufficient seed to make up the amount of that assessment, they are told to plant more. And worse than this is the fact that those who have not planted have to pay the tax just the same. This is pretty hard on those of our Christians who have thus far withstood the temptation to plant. In some cases a group of soldiers will go to a man's house and practically force him to plant camping out there till they see that he has done it.

"Later on the Christians will likely be in still more trouble for if all the money wanted is not raised, then it will be the Christians, who have paid the tax rather than plant, who will have to complete the amount."

Little Hsu Tells Of Urga Reception In Peking Report

The following details in connection with the conferring of the title of honor on the Living Buddha of Urga have been received by the Government from General Hsu Shu-cheng, says the Peking Daily News of December 6.

"On the 1st instant at noon I and other civil and military officials proceeded from our residence to the Palace of the Living Buddha, and I brought with me the documents and certificates conferring the titles and honors on him and all his followers. More than one hundred princes and lamas were awaiting our arrival at the gate of the Palace. The hall was decorated with national flags, and a photo of the President of the Chinese Republic was placed in the middle. The Master of Ceremonies slowly and solemnly led the Living Buddha to just in front of the national flags, to which three bows were made, and then the Buddha made three bows to the President's photo and three to the documents and certificates etc. Facing the south I read aloud the document granting the title of honor on the Living Buddha and his wife, who facing the north accepted the honor. I bowed to the Buddha and his wife, and they returned the bow. I then lead all the princes, officials, merchants and guests to tender our hearty congratulation to the Living Buddha, and shouts of "long live the Republic" and "long live the Living Buddha" rang throughout the hall. After the ceremony was over we all retired. The weather was exceptionally fine, and the whole population of Urga numbering about thirty thousand persons came out to witness the grand occasion. More than twenty foreigners were present, most of whom were Russians, and there were also some Americans and Japanese among the crowd. The occasion is unprecedented in the thousands of years of Mongolian history. All these are no doubt due to the merits and influence of the President, who has won great glory for the nation. I and other officials who took part in the mission certainly feel fortunate. On our return from the Palace of the Living Buddha, I set the photo of the President in the middle of the hall of my residence, where all the officials were invited to come to tender their New Year greetings to the nation and its Chief Executive. To celebrate the occasion I ordered three holidays to be observed throughout the land, and the common people were allowed to attend the theaters of the Palace, from which all the guards have been withdrawn. I and other officials also attended the theaters to participate in the rejoicings of the people. The common people greatly rejoiced to see that the august princes and lamas mix among them in the national rejoicing, etc."

WASHINGTON BALL ON FEBRUARY 21

Annual American Co. Affair To Be Held In Town Hall; Committees Named

The American Company, S.V.C., at its meeting, decided to follow the custom of previous years and will again hold a Washington's Birthday Ball. This has always been the great social event for the American Community and their friends in Shanghai.

Committees have been selected and it is anticipated that this year's event will surpass those of previous years.

It is expected that the ball will be held on Saturday, February 21, as Washington's Birthday falls this year on Sunday. Further announcements will be made as the Committees progress in their arrangements.

Wounded Sailor In Serious Condition; Police Hold Finns

Two sailors of Finn nationality, W. K. Gustaforson and Kustar Makkonen, were arraigned in the Mixed Court yesterday before American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Yui on a charge of cutting and wounding Albert Graham, the U.S. Marine stabbed Tuesday night in a bar on Chapoo Road. Owing to the fact that the injured man is in a precarious condition, pneumonia having set in, the case was remanded to await developments.

BAND CONCERT SUNDAY

The following program is to be played by the Municipal Band at the Town Hall next Sunday afternoon.

EIGHTH CONCERT:

1.—(a) Preludium ..... Yarnefelt
(b) Symphonic Sketch:
"In the Steppes of Central Asia" Borodin
(c) Bridal Procession .. Grieg
2.—Serenade, for strings only
(a) Moderato
(b) Valse
(c) Scherzo ..... Dvorak
3.—First symphony, B flat major
(a) Andante un poco maestoso —Allegro molto vivace
(b) Larghetto
(c) Scherzo
(d) Allegro animatoe grazioso Schumann

MAESTRO M. PACI, Conductor.

Mrs. Baldwin Reads Paper On Buddhist Art Before Club

BY HELEN WILLIAMS

A beautifully illustrated lecture on "Early Buddhist Art in China" was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, at a meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club. The meeting was held in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society Building.

Mrs. Baldwin's paper followed the history of Buddhism and its art from the time of its inception in China, said to be about 216 B.C., when a Buddhist priest Shih-li-fang, with seventeen others brought the sacred Sanscrit books into China.

The growth of Buddhist art was slow; in fact the new religion scarcely came to be felt as a force in China until the third century. The key to Buddhist architecture in the arch which is seen in all of their structures and the dome. The arch is very nearly Gothic in line, and from the dome the pagoda was evolved.

The highest spiritual expression of Buddhist artchitecture in existence is at Boro Budor, Java, and this was revealed by excavations in 1811-1816. The labors devoted to the erection of those monument humble before it the pyramidis of Egypt, and in grandeur of conception and execution it surpasses the lofty tombs of India.

A paper on "Buddhism" was read by Mrs. W. E. Rowe. Mrs. Rowe's paper traced the life of Buddha from the time of his birth, approximately 623 B.C., until his death in 543 B.C. This paper also showed the tremendous growth of the religion throughout India, and its gradual spread into Java, Thibet and China.

Mrs. Baldwin announced that on January 25 members of the Literary Department will visit the splendid collection of Chinese embroideries owned by Mrs. Vincent Vinzenzinovitch.

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Peking Paper Hunt

The postponed third run of the season was held Sunday afternoon to the north of the Tartar city from the motor road beyond the Anting men with the finish to the east of the city walls. The judge, Mr. W. Grave handed in the following names of winners: first Mr. R. C. Allen, second Captain Drought, third Mr. V. Ankersjerne. Mr. Willing Spencer won the heavyweight class.

The course was laid by Baron Taube and was ridden by a large number including Baron and Baroness de Gaiffier. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thunder, Major and Mrs. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Madame Lauru and Mrs. Lampson and Messrs. Erice Thunder, Lonnevig, Groff Smith, Loos Williams, Rose, Teichman, King, Redelsperger, Brenan, Whiffen, Baron Villenfagne, Colonel Smallwood, Majors Barker, Philoon and prestalozza.

Races At Kiangwan

The International Recreation Club will hold its China New Year meeting on February 21, 23, 24 and 28. The first saddling bell for the first three days will be at noon with no tiffin interval and that for the fourth day at 1:30 p.m.

The Club Cup event will be run as the seventh race of the first day, The Derby Stakes as the fifth race of the second day, and the Champion Sweepstakes as the ninth race of the third day.

CHANGE URGED AT PARIS

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 5.—The Echo de Paris states that the United States Ambassador on January 3 requested that the decisions of the Supreme Council should henceforth not be introduced by the words "the Allied and Associated Powers" but merely "the Allied Powers."

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

Rumors of various kinds are current in Peking. One report said a certain Tuchun is planning another monarchial restoration, while another said that Premier Chin Yun-peng will resign and General Wang Yi-tang will be asked to organise a Cabinet.

In view of the arrear payment of army expenses in the various provinces, the Ministry of War is planning to pay the forces in full before the end of the Chinese year in order to appease their minds.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is preparing to open diplomatic negotiations on the Foochow case and will begin formal conferences upon the return of Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang.

The Ta Ching Imperial Household has delegated Prince Su and Mr. Shan Chi to deny the report that certain members have been influenced by a certain country to restore a monarchial government in China.

The Tuchuns of the Three Eastern Provinces, Generals Chang Tso-ling, Pao Kwei-ching and Sun Li-cheng have jointly submitted a scheme for the defense of the province against General Semenoff; and for the protection of Chinese residents in Russia.

General Chen Yi, former Resident Commissioner of Urga, telegraphically reports that he will come up to Peking in company with General Hsu Shu-cheng.

The resolution of the Wuchow Conference to allow General Tsen Chun-hsuan to direct the railroads of the eight Southwestern provinces was rejected by Tuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan upon its presentation by Mr. Li Ji-hai for approval. General Tang has also asked General Lu Yung-ting to reject the resolution.

Paci-Piastro Concert

The second in the series of concerts by Messrs. M. Paci and M. Piatrso will be given at the French Town Hall tonight. The program follows:

"ROMANTIC SCHOOL"
PART I.

1. Brahms concerto op. 77 for violin (first movement) Allegro non troppo (Cadenza by J. Joachim)
M. PIASTRO.
2. (a.)—Schumann Papillons op. 2
(b.)—Brahms.... (a.)—Andant
"Shades of evening deepen
Moonlight comes o'er the scene,
There were two hearts in love united
Are held in close embrace."
(b.)—Scherzo from the F Minor sonata, Op. 6
M. PACI.
PART II.
3. Schumann ....Second trio, Op. 80 F Major
M. PIASTRO, M. PACI and C. BAKALEINIKOFF.

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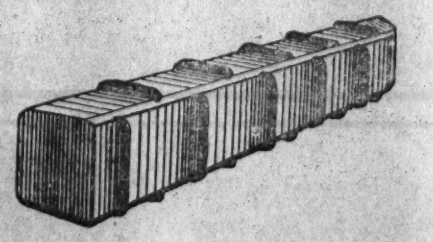

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Poiple is Poiple — by Newman Harris

"YES, Feibel," declared Loeb, the lawyer, as he swung back in his chair and placed his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest, "I tell you you've got as much show you should beat that sucker Blattner like a snowball."

"A good case, counsellor, I know I wouldn't got it, aber if I would have it a sure case, y'understand, I wouldn't need no high-priced lawer at all, ain't it?" and Feibel fumbled significantly a receipted bill the lawyer had just handed him, as a mild protest at having been made to pay in advance.

"A good case I don't ask you should have neither, only when a client goes to work and expects me I should win a case which hasn't a leg to walk on, that, y'understand, is something else again."

"But, counsellor, don't it make no different on account it being the slack season in the cloak and suit business, I could get it plenty witnesses which they will swear them poiple suits was a pure brown?"

"Witnesses, of course, you must got to have. Without witnesses I wouldn't go into court at all. Aber what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gambler, ain't it, and Blattner can too get it plenty witnesses which they will swear them suits was a poiple when he ordered a brown."

"But I give you my woid, counsellor, by gas-light in a courtroom, an expoit couldn't tell whether them suits is poiple oder brown."

"The trouble is, Feibel, the judge ain't no expoit," answered the lawyer simply, and Feibel saw the significance of the remark.

"Brown is brown and poiple is poiple," the lawyer went on in his best argumentative manner, "and when a customer orders you on black and white you should ship him, for example, a gross suits in a brown, Feibel, you didn't got no license to send him a gross suits in a poiple, y'understand. I give you my woid as an attorney and counsellor-at-law and notary public, your case is very schwach. However, we'll make the worst out of a bad bargain. Don't forget it you must got to be in court promptly nine o'clock—the Fifth Municipal Court in Division street."

Hat in hand, Feibel started for the door. At the threshold, however, he halted.

"You know him, maybe, the judge counsellor?" he queried, a ray of hope in his voice.

"He is a judge by the name Maher, but"——

"Mayer? Mayer?" interrupted Feibel, eagerly, "a Jehudah, no?"

"No, Feibel. M-a-h-e-r, not M-a-y-e-r, y'understand."

"Leans backward, eh?" echoed Feibel, as he got up to leave the room, but the tone of his voice indicated that in the last remarks of the lawyer he had seen a possible solution of his problems.

"A Irisher, uh? Schon gut. Nu, how much would it set me back provided we would schmier the judge, uh?"

"Schmier him! Such a judge like Judge Maher, one from the four hundred already, I give you my woid, you would easier schmier Croesus!"

"Creezers, I don't know him at all, aber this judge, uh, why not? Might I would slip him, for example, a box of good cigars, ten-centers, ain't it, oder a case of wine, y'understand, perhaps it would make them poiple suits look like a brown even in daylight, ain't it?" and Feibel leered cunningly at the lawyer.

Loeb shook his head in dissent.

"Supposing it would set me back twenty-five oder thirty dollars, verstehst du," Feibel went on, "I wouldn't even say a woid, on account them poiples was stickers, y'understand, and if I wouldn't be able to make that lowlife Blattner keep them, I would be out more as twenty-five oder thirty dollars, I could tell you."

"Only to try it, Feibel," replied the lawyer, "would right away lose for you your case even if it would be a strong case, y'understand, on account this Judge Maher is so straight he leans backward. No, Feibel, you ain't got it no show whichever way you would look at it."

"Leans backward, eh?" echoed Feibel, as he got up to leave the room, but the tone of his voice indicated that in that last remark of the lawyer he had seen a possible solution of his problem.

Long before nine o'clock the next morning the Fifth Municipal Courtroom presented its usual turbulent appearance, not to say anything of the customary assortment of noisome smells which permeated the atmosphere of that poorly ventilated temple of justice.

The aisles and the pewlike benches were crowded with litigants, lawyers and witnesses, most of them talking loudly and excitedly. Here and there, small groups of three or four, with heads close together, engaged earnestly in twelfth-hour whispered consultations in which, no doubt, plans of campaign were being outlined and the testimony to be offered or withheld decided upon.

Nervous litigants were darting here and there in search of lawyers who had not yet arrived, equally nervous lawyers were keeping anxious eyes on the door through which clients or important witnesses were expected momentarily to appear while court officers shoved and pushed and added to the general confusion in pompous efforts to quiet it.

Without any question, the calmest individuals in the whole room were those interested in the case of "Feibel versus Blattner."

Blattner, the defendant, with his hat thrown carelessly to the back of his head, was cracking jokes with Sol Bloom, his lawyer, to the great amusement of half a dozen witnesses he had brought with him. Occasionally, it is true, he cast a sneering glance at the Feibel party, who sat on one of the benches on the other side of the room, but there was more of pity than of bitterness in the glances.

As a matter of fact, Blattner had no fear as to the outcome of the case, and the satisfaction he expected to derive from Feibel's discomfiture he figured would more than compensate him for the loss of time and money which the trial of the case would mean to him even if he won it.

Feibel, on the other hand, by no means shared the misgivings of his lawyer, who sat nervously tapping his foot on the floor and seemed anxious to try the case and get away. On the contrary, there was a confident smile on Feibel's countenance which his lawyer was at a loss to understand, and Feibel returned Blattner's sneering glances in kind.

Promptly at nine o'clock Judge Maher ascended the bench and when quiet was obtained proceeded to call the calendar. Case after case was postponed on one pretext or another. "Feibel versus Blattner" was one of the few marked "ready," and, after the disposition of another short case, it was called for trial.

Loeb put in evidence Blattner's written order for the goods, had Feibel's shipping-clerk and an expressman testify to the shipping of the goods and Blattner's refusal to accept them, and Feibel himself swore what the suits were worth and what Blattner had agreed to pay for them. The cross-examination to which Feibel and his witnesses were subjected indicated very clearly what Blattner's defense was.

"Isn't it a fact that this defendant, Mr. Blattner, refused to accept the suits because they was a poiple when he had went to work and ordered a brown?" each of the Feibel witnesses was asked, and although they were all agreed that the suits were brown and that Blattner had never claimed they weren't, Sol Bloom, in his way, brought out very clearly the sole point in issue.

When Feibel's lawyer rested, Blattner was put on the stand and in a very convincing manner testified that the suits delivered were purple instead of brown, and then his lawyer demanded the production of the suits in court.

A little nervously, one of Feibel's clerks opened a package and extracted one of the suits in dispute. Without batting an eyelash, Loeb boldly handed it to his adversary. "If that suit ain't a perfect brown, I would be willing we should lose this case right here!" he declared, very generously, as the judge examined the gown, which, in the gas-light, certainly did look like a brown.

"One minute, your honor," cried Bloom, realizing his adversary's advantage, "I too would be willing to rest the case right here, whether this gown is a poiple or whether it is a brown, aber I would ask your honor you should please examine these goods in the daylight, which I give you my word you will find it them suits is no more a brown than a green, aber a pure poiple!"

Loeb looked crestfallen. Suddenly a bright idea occurred to him.

"I wouldn't bother your honor to go outside at all," he declared "With such good eyes as your honor has got it, I am sure gaslight oder daylight wouldn't make no different. For my part, your honor, I am willing you should decide this case right here and now," and he threw down a package of papers that he had held in his hand, as a challenge to his adversary.

"Decision reserved. Call the next case," was the only comment the judge made, and clients, lawyers and witnesses picked up their belongings and filed noisily out of the court-room.

The following day Loeb and Feibel sat at a table in the Kaiser Rathskeller partaking of a somewhat elaborate table d'hote dinner.

"Didn't you auch told me already, counsellor," grinned Feibel next day, "that on account this Judge Maher was so straight he leans backward, I would right away lose my case if I would try to schmier him even if it would of been a strong case?"

"But——"

"Well, counsellor, I right away went to work and shipped this Judge Maher for twenty-five dollars a case tschampanyer wine——"

"Oi, gewoldt! Judge Maher? You schlemiel, do you want I should be disbarred?"

"You don't got to get so quick excited, counsellor," responded Feibel, calmly. "I shipped the judge a case tschampanyer wine, aber I put one from Blattner's cards in it!"

The Fool Takes Father Into Business — By Lewis Allen

"SON!"

Old Man Dennison shot the word as from a catapult.

Percival, who had been toying with the shell of his grapefruit while awaiting his breakfast eggs, looked inquiringly at his father.

The old man was glaring at him with a mixture of anger and pride.

"Sir?" queried Percival, innocently.

"Bah!" snorted the old man, rightly suspicious of his son's innocent "Sir?"

"Excuse me, father, if I didn't quite get you," said Percival.

"Yesterday morning," began his father, with an attempt at patience, "you were day-dreaming over your morning meal with me, and when I quizzed you, you admitted your mind was occupied with the all-important problem whether you would letter my office door—I said MY office door—whether you would letter it just 'Dennison & Son' or 'Dennison & Dennison.' When I mildly"——

"And sarcastically," added Percival, grinning.

"Yes, and sarcastically suggested you make it 'Dennison & Father' I didn't know how near I was to the truth. I"——

"And when I admitted I had even been thinking of that, I was telling the truth," said Percival, who momentarily expected the long anticipated "big row."

"I know it, blast it!" ejaculated the old man, "and I'm proud of you, I cannot help it. While I know you have taken some unfair advantages of me at times, it was no more than to be expected in business—"

"Wait, please!" Percival seldom forgot his manners. He calmly wiped his lips and sat back in his chair.

"For some time," said he, "I have been expecting you to claim I had taken unfair advantage of you. Less than a year ago you told Barton, your lawyer, that I was a fool. Not content with that, you made it a Fool with a capital 'F.' You arranged to leave me your money in trust, you explained, because I was no good, had no business head, danced cotillons, got fired from college and used to get as highly illuminated each evening as the electric signs along the White Way. Part of it was true, the booze part, and cotillons, and chorus ladies, and the college scrape. But how did you know I had no head for business? Did you give me a trial? Did you take me into your office, even as an eight dollar office boy? No, sir; you took some chap you knew nothing about, not at all related to you, and gave him a chance. You took your new men from strange—and wouldn't give your own son a chance not even to make good, or even to make the fool of himself you said he was. If you had had the money in your youth that you gave me, you would have followed my tactics. They all do. If I had gone to you safe and taken $10,000 it would have been no more unfair than your stubborn refusal to give me a chance to make good in business. Naturally I, being your son, am as stubborn as you, and I determined to get into business for myself. I hired my old college chum, Jack Mills, to pose as the fake 'J. P. Mills Co.' and cover up my moves, and I tried every time to sting you because you tried every opportunity to convince me I was as big a fool as you declared me to be.

"I haven't even tasted so much as a glass of claret lemonade since that time. But I have cleared nearly three and a half millions. I have asked you three times to take me into your office. Then I told you you would have to do the asking. The way I feel about it now is that I will not go into your office as a clerk, but as a junior partner. I beg of you, father, to remember there has been unfairness on both sides."

"I expected this," said Old Man Dennison. He said it so quietly that Percival looked at him wonderingly.

"Let us forget it," said the young man, softly.

"I cannot forget it. You have got me in a fearful mess," said the man.

Percival looked surprised.

"Mess?" he queried.

"Yes, mess. Son, it was my own fault. Not so very long ago I acquired the so-called Railroad Flats over in Spargo harbor. I got all that land for practically nothing because one needed a boat to get about in it. They couldn't be drained, but I built high and dry roads through them, with plenty of culverts so they wouldn't be washed away. Then I had all our oil tanks set down there. This was a big move. It saved ground rental where we were, and it saved much freightage because it was so handy and there was—at least I thought there was—no danger from fire. And yet I was next to the city where land was worth a dollar a spoonful. At the same time I had saved $400,000 by securing this worthless land. Now I learn that you have established the 'Hong-Kong Fireworks Company' on the high land that runs crescent shape half way around my oil storage property."

"My affairs are in such a state that it is really the—er—the fool who is taking father into business."

Percival nodded.

"Great Scott, son!" exclaimed his father, "don't you see that means the ruin of our industry?"

"Well, father, allow me to go into the details of this matter with you," said Percival, smilingly.

Old Man Dennison looked at his watch.

"Can you spare an hour or so from your important business and join me at the office? I've some business that must be attended to first?" he said.

"Certainly," replied Percival, and for the first time since Percival was a lad in knickerbockers, their acquaintances saw father and son riding down town together in the old man's car.

After half an hour with several business men Old Man Dennison asked his son to join him in his private office. Instead of going back at once to the matter of the oil-storage grounds and fireworks factory the old man suggested that Percival do some talking.

"I'm rather modest, you know," grinned Percival; "what will it be about?"

"You made the remark that you had cleaned up nearly three and a half millions inside of a year. I am curious to know how," was his reply.

"Well, after I overheard you telling your lawyer what a fool I was, I overheard enough from a letter you talked into a phonograph to enable me to clean up more than $800,000 in that harbor deal out there on some copper mining property. I"——

"Thunderation! was that—were you"—

"Yes, sir," replied Percival, modestly, hiding his grin. "Then I spilled a little chatter about a friend of mine who had had to give up his polo grounds because a tidewater terminal company had an option on it. Instead, the company wanted it, and I held the option. You also wanted it and paid enough for it to net me half a million profit. Then you tried to teach me a lesson about the foolishness of buying country real estate, but through the Ultrahurst Country Club's desire for a colony of mullis I made nearly $400,000. Then, of course, you know how I salted my own mine, how you offered to buy my shares at $6, and I forced you up to $25, which you paid to escape being laughed at. Considerably more than half a million in that for me, net profit. And when you tried to improve on my land deal with the Ultrahurst Country Club, I put up a fake glue factory, everything fake except the smell, I got the genuine refuse fish for the smelly part, and you bought the plant that cost me a few hundred at a price that gave me nearly a hundred and fifty thousand. It was"——

"Ye gods, Percival!" The old man fairly groaned. "And were you behind that, also?"

"Yes sir," quietly replied his son.

"Well, well, I'm prepared for anything now. Go on."

"You turned your backwoods relative down, even after I pleaded with you not to do so because he had a good thing. So I took him up, landed that franchise for a song, got control of a rusty streak of a railroad controlling the great lumber district and sold out to the trust, cleaning up more than a round million. Now I have all sorts of offers from your agent for my fireworks plant, but I have explained to him, or Mills, my agent and fake 'company,' has explained that it would cost me all the orders I have ahead to do this."

"But look here, son, we will lose our great oil business if this thing keeps up. From every one of your ten little brick powder mixing houses a gutter runs into my land which is already oil-soaked with oil on the wet places. Those gutters are full of heaven only knows what sorts of combustibles. Some day one of your fool workmen will drop a hammer or something, there will be a flash and a bang and your factory and all my oil tanks will go zipping into nothing."

Percival laughed.

"The price you ask for your factory is absurd."

"Is it, everything considered?" asked Percival.

"Well, look here, son, practically two-thirds of your millions have come directly out of me. I cannot afford your price, to be frank with you. I'm on thin ice just now. Now you will not ask me to take you into business, but I will ask you. Whatever may be said you do not think I would lie to you?"

"No!" exclaimed Percival, too surprised to add the usual "sir."

"Then I tell you this move of yours has convinced me you are a good business man, and that I have been the fool. I want you to come into business with me, not as junior partner, but as equal partner, and I am asking this, not to save myself from your fireworks factory, but because I believe you can make more money for me than I can for myself."

Percival swallowed hard and blinked his eyes. Then he arose and shook hands with his father.

"Haven't any words to express gratitude, gov'ner," he said, and his father beamed, for when Percival said "gov'ner" it was a term of endearment.

"Now father, don't worry about that fireworks factory. It is all a fake, nothing but cheap brick buildings, some black oil and emery dust to look like powder scattered about. Not a grain of combustibles within ten miles of it. You have workmen run some hose out along the border of your property. I'll have those buildings burned and you get a pile of advertising on the great care you take of your oil tanks, and how they are practically indestructible."

"Walton," snapped the old man, "have a desk like this brought in here, backed up to mine. My son, Percival, enters business with me to-day, in equal partnership. Have some announcements to that effect printed."

Walton stammered "Yes, sir," and left.

Percival started to go.

"Son," said the old man, "I want to be fair with you. Frankly I am not taking you into business. My affairs are in such a state that it is really the—er—the Fool who is taking Father into business!"

And Percival, unable to restrain himself longer, laughed from sheer joy

CANADA TO HAVE UNIVERSAL ARMY TRAINING, BELIEF

Only Way For Dominion To Build Up Militia, Says Sir Arthur Currie

BOUND TO COME LATER

Urges New Service League To Educate People To Need Of Compulsory Plan

Vancouver, December 10.—Compulsory military training is bound to come in Canada, according to a statement of General Sir Arthur Currie, Inspector-General of the Canadian forces, who is in this city from Victoria. Sir Arthur is accompanied by Lady Currie, and expects to leave for Ottawa soon, visiting the more important cities en route.

"Although the time is not at hand for the adoption of any scheme of compulsory training it is bound to come later," he said. "It is the only fair and democratic way in which any extensive militia scheme can properly be carried out."

NOT READY YET

He observed that at the present time, the people of Canada would not be ready to accept such a plan, and intimated that the creation of a universal service league would go a long way in educating the people of the Dominion in the advantages of such a system. He stated that no steps were contemplated in taking the school cadet corps under the jurisdiction of the Militia Department.

The commission investigating militia reorganisation will hand down its report soon, said the Inspector-General, and the work of reorganisation will not mean any untoward expense, especially as the funds at the disposal of the Militia Department are limited and will not allow of any excessive disbursments!

OVERSEAS UNITS

Sir Arthur made no definite statement concerning the reorganisation of the militia beyond repeating that everything would be done to perpetuate the overseas units and at the same time look after the interests of the old militia regiments. He intimated that the 72nd Battalion would come under its own militia unit: the 7th Battalion and 29th Battalion and the 6th D.C.O.R. would be united, while the 16th Battalion it was suggested, might replace the 50th and 88th Regiments in Victoria. Similarly the 47th, 54th and 102nd Battalions would in all likelihood amalgamate with the various militia regiments throughout the province.

Important Point In British Court Practice Settled

When a civil action is disturbed because of the death of one of the parties to the suit, the action is automatically ended according to a decision yesterday by Judge Skinner Turner of the British Supreme Court in a libel action brought by the late Mr. N. C. Home against Mr. J. T. Hammond.

The question as to the status of a suit, when one of the parties dies before it has been tried, had never been raised in the local courts, according to Mr. L. Ward, representing Mr. Hammond, although before the disappearance of non-suits from British court practice there was no necessity for raising it. Then, according to Mr. Ward, the death of one of the parties to the suit would have called for the Court to declare a non-suit and give judgment for costs to the defendants. Mr. P. W. Golding appeared for the late Mr. Home.

In giving his decision, Judge Turner issued no order as to costs, saying that under the circumstances he lacked jurisdiction. The jurors summoned to hear the case were dismissed.

Lady Acheson Back In United States

Lady Acheson.

Lady Acheson, the beautiful wife of Viscount Acheson, heir to the Earldom of Gosford, England, returned to the United States recently. Lady Acheson is the daughter of J. Ridgely Carter, of New York, and is in New York for an extended visit to her parents.

The Jenkins Mystery

United States Demanded Release Of Consular Agent Arrested Three Times In Mexico—Many Questions About The Strange Case Remain Unanswered

By George B. Waters

Washington, D. C., November 29, —The State Department haven't solved the mystery yet about the case of William O. Jenkins, who is the cause of the latest American warning to Mexico.

Jenkins, U. S. consular agent at Puebla, the second largest city in Mexico, has been arrested three times, haled into court and returned to jail since he was ransomed from bandits October 27.

Who paid the $150,000 ransom?

Who was Jenkins' lawyer who negotiated with the bandits?

Why is Jenkins arrested so often?

All these questions are unanswered.

What a lot of people are wondering is, what sort of pet bandits have they in Mexico.

Frederico Cordobo and Juan Uverra were supposed to be stationed near Puebla waiting for friends of the consular agent to hand them $150,000 in gold. It was said this was done in the installment plan and then Jenkins was released.

The next the State Department heard of Jenkins, he was in a hospital, then in a penitentiary, then at his home, again in the penitentiary, then at large and the last despatches said he was sojourning indefinitely in the penitentiary after a preliminary court hearing in Puebla—this after the United States had demanded his release.

The charge this time is that he made false statements and threatened to harm peons for statements they were alleged to have made throwing light on his case.

JENKINS' MISHAPS

Chronologically, the following is what happened to Jenkins:

October 19.—Kidnaped at the consular offices in Puebla.

October 23.—At Carranza's instance, Mexican federal troops surrounded Jenkins' factory and arrested five employes, in an attempt to locate Jenkins.

October 24.—Third Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, American embassy at Mexico City, went to Puebla to assist in finding Jenkins.

October 25.—State department insisted that Carranza recover Jenkins, even if the Mexican government had to pay the ransom. Jenkins' representative conferred with the bandits.

October 27.—Ransom of $150,000 paid. Hanna got message at Puebla from Jenkins that he was within federal lines and was on way to Puebla.

October 28.—Jenkins arrived at Puebla, sent to hospital.

October 30.—Hanna, back in Mexico City, returns to Puebla to make further investigation.

November 1.—American embassy at Mexico City issues statement that Jenkins was robbed at time of kidnaping of 50,000 pesos ($250,000), that he paid $17,000 cash and $10,000 in drafts for American currency, said agreed to pay balance of $123,000 as soon as he could raise it. Five responsible Mexicans were supposed to have guaranteed the payment. The 50,000 pesos item was settled by Jenkins agreeing that the bandits could keep that—as though such agreement was necessary. The statement would indicate Jenkins had settled his affairs with the

November 11.—Secretary Lansing issued statement to correct the false impression that he had said Americans were entitled to no more protection than citizens of a bandits amicably.

foreign country, when in that country, during a state of revolution or unrest. Lansing said this rule applied only when the foreign government was using all means to protect foreigners, and that it must be shown that a foreign government is responsible for injustice done aliens before liability is incurred.

November 15.—Jenkins arrested on charge of collusion with kidnappers. State department hear peons, under threats from Puebla officials, take statements incriminating Jenkins.

November 17.—Jenkins released from penitentiary, but guarded in his home.

November 18.—Mexican foreign office, Mexico City, wires Puebla officials to quit molesting Jenkins.

November 19.—Jenkins again arrested, but allowed liberty under guard.

November 20.—Jenkins locked up in Puebla penitentiary on charge of threatening peons who shed light on his cause and on charge of making false statements.

United States in note to Mexican government demands Jenkins be released.

November 21.—Jenkins gets preliminary hearing, denies peons' stories and is returned to jail.

Little is known of Jenkins' personal affairs at the State Department.

DIDN'T SEND HIM TO MEXICO

The United States didn't send him to Mexico. He went in 1902 and worked for the Monterey Foundry and Machine Co. and later for the American Smelting and Refining Co. He now owns a cotton factory and a home, is a large employer of Mexican labor and is wealthy.

He is a consular agent, an officer subordinate to a consul general or a consul, exercising similar, but limited, powers.

A consular agent is usually a business man who has his office as a sideline. It is a good job for a business man to have in a place like Mexico, as it plants the American flag upon him. But he hasn't diplomatic immunity from arrest.

Under the American consular service rules, a Mexican could hold the same position Jenkins has.

More will be known of Jenkins and his affair soon, as the Mexican Division of the State Department, the solicitor's office and the American embassy at Mexico City are making a thorough probe.

The solicitor's department has received from the American embassy at Mexico City a detailed statement from Jenkins of just what happened, but it refuses to divulge any part of it for the present.

The State Department will not give out anything throwing light on why Jenkins was arrested. But it was said the department would go to the bottom of the whole affair.

Japanese Built 150 New Vessels During Last Year

Success Of New Construction Made Possible By United States Supplies

During the war boom Japan's shipbuilding industry enjoyed great prosperity, but the trouble was the suspension of the import of shipbuilding materials from America and Great Britain. Fortunately the Japanese shipbuilders were able to obtain special supplies from America under the agreements for the construction of U. S. Shipping Board ships in Japan. Only about one-half of these supplies were needed for the American ships; the reminder being available for the building of ordinary ships, says the Japan Advertiser.

It is true that since the conclusion of the armistice the embargo on the exportation of shipbuilding materials from America and Great Britain has been more or less modified, but the prices are maintained at quite a high level, so that the Japanese shipbuilders have considerably benefited from the special American supply of shipbuilding materials. When the armistice slump threatened the shipbuilding industry of this country, the Japanese builders could carry on their operations as usual with the American orders on hand.

Between January and November 124 ships of over 1,000 tons gross each were launched. With the vessels which will be launched before the end of this month, the total for the year will be 150 ships, aggregating about 700,000 tons.

KAWASHI LEADS

The largest builder for the year is the Kawasaki Dockyard, which has built 32 ships, totalling 179,057 tons. The second is the Asano Shipyard with 11 ships, totalling 68,820 tons. The following list gives the shipyards which have built over 10,000 tons:

Shipyard	No. of Ship	Tonnage
Kawasaki Dockyard	32	179,057
Asano Shipyard	11	68,820
Uraga Dockyard	8	41,240
Mitsubishi Shipyard, Nagasaki	7	43,967
Mitsubishi Shipyard, Kobe	2	10,906
Harima Dockyard	6	33,860
Osaka Ironworks, Innoshima	6	36,900
Osaka Ironworks Osaka	7	40,800
Osaka Ironworks, Bingo	1	4,500
Ishikawajima Shipyard	5	12,164
Toba Shipyard	5	8,550
Nitta Shipyard	4	6,173
Yokohama Dock	3	11,310
Uchida Shipyard	3	10,100

EBERT IS CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION

Reactionary Press Exploits The Rapid Enrichment Of Sklarz Brothers

NO DISHONESTY DISCLOSED

Firm Owes Prosperity To Government, Whose Projects It Furthered

Berlin, November 28.—The reactionary press, trusting to the so-called revelations of an obscure and disappointed journalist, seems to have been rather too hasty in accusing Ebert, Scheidemann, Noske, and other Socialist leaders of corruption in connection with certain business transactions of the firm of Sklarz Brothers and a well-known literary man who styles himself "Dr. Helphand" but, despite his name, is a German who used to write on socialism and politics under the pseudonym of "Parvus." Months ago these same transactions of Sklarz Brothers were investigated by a committee appointed by the Social Democratic Party, and the three leaders named were acquitted of all charges, the latter being based upon the most flimsy evidence, forged documents, and a complaint written in verse by an anonymous enemy.

OBSCURITY TO WEALTH

The present "revelations" apparently have no better, indeed only the same, evidence as a background. What seemed to lend the whole story some aspect of possibility was the extraordinary rise of Sklarz Brothers from obscurity to wealth and influence within a few months. Before and during the war one Sklarz was a journalist and his brother a merchant in a small way. Then the second went into journalism and other enterprises, and the two were so successful that their bookkeeper, Sonnefelder, could run off to Holland with 1,500,000 marks without hurting the firm of Sklarz Brothers seriously. Sonnefelder was arrested in Holland in September, and so was his father in Berlin. The latter threatened to make it hot for certain politicians unless the charges against him and his son were dropped. They were not dropped, and hence the present charges of corruption in the reactionary papers against the Socialist leaders.

One thing cannot be denied. The Sklarz brothers owe their prosperity to the Socialist Government, and Scheidemann frankly admits it. He says the Sklarz brother offered their services to the Government in those critical days of December, 1918, and January, 1919, when Wilhelmstrasse was beleaguered for weeks by anarchists. In those days the Sklarz brothers offered to feed the few soldiers who had been gathered for the defense of the Government, and fed even Ebert, Schiedemann, and Noske themselves. Besides, the Sklarz brothers were useful to the Government in many other ways.

NOTHING DISHONEST

All these transactions with the firm were as profitable to the Government as to the brothers themselves, but there is no evidence so far that there was anything dishonest about them. The brothers sold coal to Danish Socialists and German military automobiles to Danish capitalists in Copenhagen, and sent so-called anti-Bolshevist literature, sub-ventioned by the German Government, to Russians in Petrograd. They traded with Italy, Switzerland, and Holland always under special protection of the German Government, which, it seems, used them for business which for some reasons it did not wish to back itself.

That the Sklarz brothers made money cannot be denied. Besides, one of the brothers was rewarded with a post in the Foreign Office, where he acts as confidential mediator between the Government and the English press.

Envy and blackmail seem to be at the bottom of this whole matter, which the reactionary press was quick to seize upon, representing it as a "German Panama." Doubtless there is corruption, and plenty of it, among the men who have so suddenly acquired power; but in this particular case there is no solid evidence of it whatever. It was the Sklarz' good luck to fall in with the Government at a time when money was to be had for the asking if you only knew how to ask. Millions, if not billions, were open in those days for the most absurd and dubious purposes, and the Socialist Government, not yet on its feet, and "tottering capitalism" alike permitted themselves to be blackmailed.

EASY MONEY

Here is only one example, which has been kept strictly secret till now by the victims. When Germany, last December, was threatened by anarchism and civil war, Herr von Stumm, an employe of the Foreign Office and a cousin of Under Secretary Stumm went to certain great capitalists, got them interested in a "Society for Fighting Bolshevism" and collected 5,000,000 marks. No sooner had this sum been placed in the society's safes than the Spartacides broke it open and stole the whole amount, which had so sickening an effect on Stumm that he was compelled to go to Switzerland, where he remains, trying to recover from nervous prostration. This story serves to illustrate how easily money changed hands in those days.

The Sklarz brothers had the good judgment to keep theirs, and, while some minor politicians may have accepted favors from them, Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske have apparently kept clean hands.

The charges against the Ministers will be tried in court.

FOREIGN CHILDREN IN THE FAR EAST

are especially subject to worms, some of the indications of which are irregular appetite, bad breath, grinding of the teeth in sleep, pain and swelling of the abdomen, irritation in the nose. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, given for a few days destroy worms, and a marked improvement in appetite and general health speedily follows.

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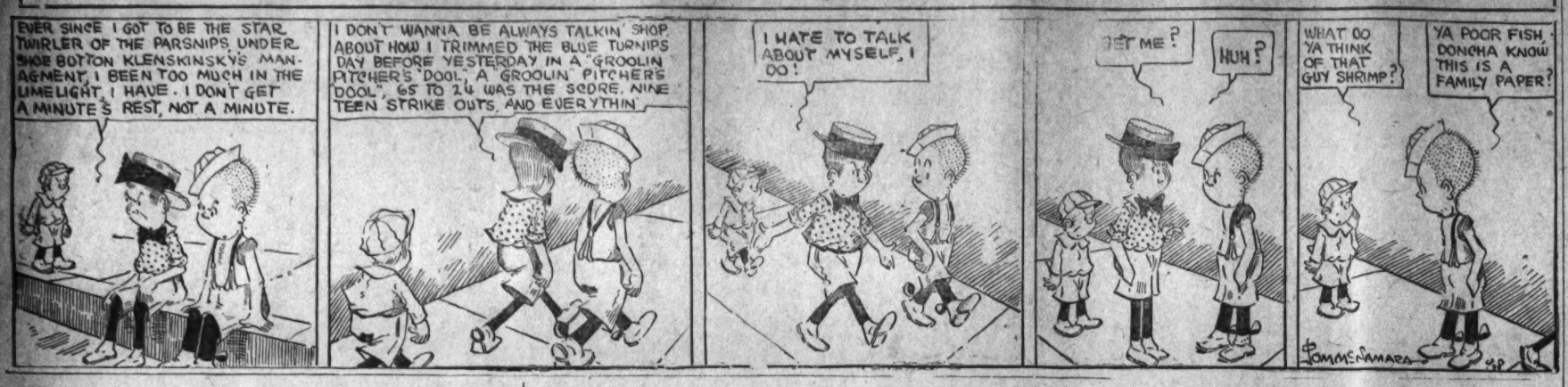
21, Foochow Road

Tel. Central 2403

US BOYS — Eaglebeak Has The Modesty Of Greatness — By McNamara


EVER SINCE I GOT TO BE THE STAR TWIRLER OF THE PARSNIPS UNDER SHOE BOTTON KLENSKINSKY'S MANAGMENT, I BEEN TOO MUCH IN THE LIMELIGHT, I HAVE. I DONT GET A MINUTE'S REST, NOT A MINUTE.
I DONT WANNA BE ALWAYS TALKIN' SHOP, ABOUT HOW I TRIMMED THE BLUE TURNIPS DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY IN A "GROOLIN PITCHER'S DOOL," A GROOLIN' PITCHER'S DOOL", 65 TO 24 WAS THE SCORE, NINE TEEN STRIKE OUTS, AND EVERYTHIN'
I HATE TO TALK ABOUT MYSELF, I DO!
GET ME?
HUH?
WHAT DO YA THINK OF THAT GUY SHRIMP?
YA POOR FISH, DONCHA KNOW THIS IS A FAMILY PAPER?
BOMM'S NAMARA

America Again To Issue Treasury Certificates

Public Debt Of United States Is Decreased By Almost Half Billion, Says Secretary Glass In Statement

Washington, Nov. 23.—Secretary Glass tonight announced that the Treasury Department had decided, after a lapse of several months, upon a resumption of the issuing of certificates of indebtedness at 4¼ percent, and that a letter would be sent to the Presidents of all banks and trust companies under tomorrow's date, appealing to them to subscribe liberally to the new issues.

In his letter to the bankers, a copy of which was made public tonight, Secretary Glass points out that there has been a substantial reduction in the public debt and that great progress is being made in the absorption of Government war securities by investors. This is the first time since September 8 that Secretary Glass has made an appeal to the bankers to subscribe for certificates of indebtedness. Then he gave assurance that no semi-monthly issues of certificates would be made before October 15.

Secretary Glass points out that since the early part of September the position of the Treasury has become much more favorable than he, at that time, was able to hope for. There has been a reduction in current expenditures and a net decrease of $885,000,000 in the national debt from the high-water mark of $26,596,701,648.01, which was reached at the end of August.

The two new issues of certificates will have only two and a half months to run, instead of five, as heretofore. The first will be one of 4¼ percent. Treasury certificates, series D, 1920, dated and bearing interest from December 1, 1919, and due February 16, 1920. The second will also be of 4¼ percent, series TM3, 1920, dated and bearing interest from December 1, 1919, but will not be due until March 15, 1920.

POSITION OF TREASURY

In his letter to the banking institutions the Secretary says:

"In my letter of September 8, I stated that, while it could not be said definitely when semi-monthly issues of loan certificates would se resumed, such issues would certainly not be resumed before October 15. Though most factors in the general situation since that letter was written have been adverse, the position of the Treasury has developed more favorably than then there seemed any reason to hope. The great success of the issue of the tax certificates then announced, the reduction in current expenditures, and the increase of receipts, notably from sales of war materials and supplies, have made it possible to avoid until now the resumption of the issue of certificates.

"On the basis of Treasury daily statements, in the month of October the net current deficit (excess of disbursements over receipts, exclusive of transactions in the principal of the public debt) was $319,239,450.35, the lowest figure for any month since April, 1917, excluding the months in which income and profits taxes were payable, and for the first half of the month of November the net current deficit was $118,630,787.30, indicating the likelihood of a further important reduction for that month.

"On the basis of Treasury daily statements, the total gross debt, which June 30, 1919, amounted to $25,481,506,160.05, and Aug. 31, 1919, had reached the peak at $26,596,701,648.01, had been reduced by September 30 by more than $400,000,000, and, notwithstanding the increase resulting from the Victory Loan installment payments in October and November, when the final payment was made, stood on November 15 at $26,210,905,783, a net reduction of about $385,000,000 from the high mark at the end of August, and a net increase since June 30 of only $726,399,634.95, although in that period only one quarterly income and profits tax installment had been received.

"The total amount of loan certificates outstanding and unmatured, which on June 30 was $2,478,317,500 and on August 31 $2,012,387,500, was reduced in September to $1,634,671,500, at which figure it stands, while the total amount of tax certificates outstanding and unmatured, which on June 30 was $789,561,000 and on August 31 was $1,925,837,500, was reduced in September to $1,827,586,500, at which figure it stands. Of the latter, certificates to the amount of $746,869,500 mature December 15, 1919, and the amply provided for by the income and profits tax installment payable on that date.

ABSORPTION OF SECURITIES

"Very gratifying progress has been made in the absorption by investors of Government securities. During the period of five months from June 6 (when holdings of Victory notes were first reported separately) to November 7 (the last date for which reports are available), all reporting member banks (about 783 member banks in leading cities, which are believed to control 40 percent of the commercial bank deposits of the country), have, according to Federal Reserve Board reports, reduced their holdings of Liberty bonds

from	$646,273,000
to	$633,950,000
or	$12,323,000

of Victory notes

from	$438,589,000
to	$292,410,000
or	$146,179,000

of United States certificates of indebtedness:

from	$1,514,462,000
to	$847,558,000
or	$666,904,000

making a total reduction in all reporting member banks' holdings of United States war securities of $825,406,000.

"Loans by all reporting member banks, secured by United States war securities, after deducting those rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks, are reported as reduced in the same period by $221,450,000 (from $1,420,581,000 to $1,199,131,000), this reduction being partly offset, however, by increased rediscounts of such paper with Federal Reserve Banks.

"The long intermission in the issue of certificates of all kinds makes it possible, upon resuming, to issue loan certificates, bearing 4¼ percent, interest and having only two and one-half months to run, instead of five months, as heretofore, while fixing the maturity one-half month later than that of the last issue of loan certificates. Along with the issue of these loan certificates it has been thought wise, in order to make it possible and convenient for taxpayers, to prepare further for the large tax payments which fall due on March 15, 1920, to offer an issue of 4¼ percent tax certificates of that maturity."

Mail From Home Arrives Tonight

Mail from America is expected at the U.S. Post Office this evening on the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Japan. The next outgoing American mail will close at the Shanghai U.S. Post Office January 13. It will be sent to connect with the steamer Siberia Maru at Japan.

Far Eastern News Notes

Opium Shipments Laid To Wuchang Governor

Under date of December 26, the China Students Union, Wuchang branch, has sent the statement given below to THE CHINA PRESS. The same statement has been sent to the Peking Government which is investigating it:

"We were told this morning that 50 bales of opium seeds had been transported to Changsha by Chang Ching-yao, present Governor of Hunan, and were lying at the Wuchang railway station. As it has been our policy to suppress opium traffic everywhere, we were surprised. Delegates were appointed to make an inspection and found the report true. The first step was to take a photograph of the goods to sinch our evidence but as we were about to take it soldiers suddenly appeared. They insisted that one of our delegates at the station be arrested but he ran out a side door and escaped into one of the rooms of the station. For an hour the soldiers sought him. The station master finally loaned our delegate a tall hat, an overcoat and gave him a ticket, enabling him to mix with the passengers just coming from the train. The photo was not taken. The goods are still lying at the station. What a wonder to see a Governor transporting opium seeds and Government soldiers executing their superior's orders helping transport them, when it is a national and international shame to permit the traffic."

This Fortune Teller Should Have Told Own Fortune

Says the China Mail of December 31: Yet another armed robbery has to be reported. A fortune-teller living with his family at No. 32 First Street on the second floor, was about to retire for the day yesterday when a knock was heard at the door. It was opened and four men entered with a request to see the fortune-teller. While one of them was having his fortune told there was an event that the seer did not foresee. The fortune-teller was seized, and two of the men entered the cubicle of his wife, threatened her with a revolver and dagger, tied her up with mosquito netting, and robbed her of a gold bangle, a rattan bangle and her ear-rings to the value of $136. The men disappeared and later an alarm was raised but none of the men have been arrested.

Canton Decides Upon Property Registration

From the Canton Times of December 30: , The Municipality is making preparations to inaugurate a system of real property registration for Canton. The system in operation in Fengtien, Kirin and Peking will be used as models, and two sets of regulation are being framed to put the system in operation within the coming weeks.

The work of the Municipality is divided into four divisions, the general affairs, engineering, surveying and registration. The first three branches have been working for some time but the registration division has not yet been started up to the present.

Seven Tientsin Guilds Suit Trade With Japs

From the North China Star of January 2: Seven of the principal trades guilds of Tientsin yesterday followed the lead of the Cotton, Yarn and Cloth guild in publicly announcing the severance of all connection with Japanese business connections, and the discontinuance of all dealings with them and holding up of all deliveries on orders until the satisfactory settlement of the Shantung and Foochow affairs.

The guilds which took this action yesterday are: The Raw Cotton guild, The Metal-Dealers, the Sea-products Guild, Coppercash guild, Paint Dealers, Number Dealers and Wood-workers, and Hemp-workers and Rope-makers.

National Assemblyman Rescued In Shipwreck

Says the Canton Times of December 31: National Assemblyman Kuo Tung, who left Canton for Yunnan several days ago, was a member of a shipwreck party on board the s.s. Kaifeng, outside of Haiphong and had a narrow escape from drowning, according to Mr. Wang Ngi-chang who arrived here yesterday from Yunnan.

It seems that the Kaifeng, after having struck a reef several hours out of Haiphong, succeeded in keeping afloat, and Mr. Kuo Tung and the captain, who were reported as the only two men who stayed on board after all the ship's boats had been launched with passengers and crew, waited for three days and nights before help came and they were rescued by a steamboat sent out from Haiphong. Mr. Kuo Tung was sent to Yunnan by certain politicians to interview Gen. Tang Chi-yao regarding the present movement for the resumption of the Shanghai Peace Conference.

New Holland Envoy Appointed To Tokio

From the Japan Advertiser of December 25:

Reports received from The Hague show that the Dutch Minister in Tokio, Baron van Asbeck, when returning to Europe will not come back to Japan but will be succeeded by Jhr. A. V. D. de Graeff, late Vice-President of the Council of the Dutch East Indies.

Jonkheer de Graeff, the newly appointed Minister, belongs to a family that has old connections with Japan. His father Mr. D. de Graeff van Polsbroek was secretary to Mr. Donker Curtius, who concluded the first international commercial treaty between Japan and Holland in 1858. Mr. de Graeff van Polsbroek became later Consul-General and Minister-Resident to Japan and gave splendid services both to Holland and Japan. His son, the New Minister, was born in 1872, and is therefore only 47 years old. Notwithstanding this he has been Vice-President of the Dutch East Indies Council, the most important office next to the Governor-General. Jhr. de Graeff is a member of the Japan-Netherland Society in The Hague and has always shown himself to be one of Japan's best friends.

Peking Orders Police To Save Their Money

From the North China Star of January 6: Under the instruction of the Ministry of the Interior, a saving plan for police has been put into operation. Police and gendarmes receiving ten dollars a month or less are allowed to set aside an amount at their option; those receiving more must monthly save one-third of their earnings.

The savings are to be put in the Postoffice Savings Bank, and superintended by the Police Department.

Thieves Loot Home Of Dr. J. P. Connolly

Burglars skillfully gained entrance to the residence of Dr. J. P. Connolly, clerk of the U. S. Court, 19 Carter Road, Wednesday night and made away with all of the loose property in the hallway, consisting of a hat, overcoat, neck scarf, gloves, gold handled umbrella, and ladies's rain coat.

The front door of the premises is a glass one. Centering their attention upon one small pane of glass on one corner they carefully carved away all of the wood surrounding it, removed the glass and then slipped the night latch from within.

Siccawei Weather Reports

7.—The pressure, growing deeper as it advances, crosses Korea, making for the Korea Strait and Japan. A powerful anticyclone follows at the rear of it between the Yangtsze and the Hwangho and a stiff N.W. gale is the result between the Saddles and Shantung. Much dust or sand in the air; very sharp cold in the wind.

8.—Fine morning with severe cold again (min. 17°8 Fahr). The wind has backed to W. and decreased. The pressure is rising.

It's Dyed to Stay "The Sunset Way"

No Regrets—Nothing To Do Over

SUNSET SOAP DYES are boiled in and the colour set for keeps, will not crock, fade or wash out. You save money and save material by getting months of extra wear out of old soiled waists and dresses.

Sunset Soap Dyes

will permanently dye all fabrics. Will not stain hands or utensils: clean thoroughly while dyeing: *will not harm any fabric.*

These thrift dyes come in cake form—will not fly about. Simply dissolve in boiling water—and it's all done in 30 minutes.

22 Fast Colours. Ask Your Dealer for Sunset

Dealers—If you haven't yet stocked these dyes ask your wholesaler for them. Your customers will appreciate having Sunset brought to their attention.

Look for this display on your dealer's counter—it is your assurance of getting a fast dye.

American Trading Co.

Wholesale Distributors

SHANGHAI

"The Most Wonderful Dyes in the World"

There's an Art in Making Good Coffee

It's easy, but it must be made RIGHT.

Use good, pure water, in a coffee-pot scrupulously clean, and boil just enough. Never warm up old coffee. Use just enough for each meal. Try

"Famous for Flavor" Coffee.

It will please you better than any other. Why should we brag about it so, if we didn't know you'd stick to "Famous for Flavor" after your first trial pound?

It's the flavor!

I. SHAININ & CO.

100 Szechuen Road Tel. C. 1488

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

London
Shanghai
New York City
A Favorite wherever Cigarettes are Smoked.
Guaranteed Manufactured in England.
The SUPER MAGNUMS "Three Castles" Cigarettes
W.D.& H.O.Wills Bristol & London
W.D.& H.O.WILLS BRISTOL & LONDON
Made in — Regular, Magnum and Super-Magnum Sizes

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The Tenth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3a Peking Road, on Wednesday, 14 January, 1920, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company to 30th November, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th to 15th January, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 23rd December, 1919.

KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1920, in the forenoon immediately after the close of the Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTION 1

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of sub-article 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word "Auditor."

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following sub-article be inserted after sub-article 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act."

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following sub-article be substituted for sub-article 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor (s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Consulting Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first sub-article of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and that in lieu thereof the following sub-articles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing sub-article hearin) and shall possess the requisite share qualification, namely, at least seven thousand five hundred (7,500) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors, shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business, as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That sub-article No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That sub-articles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 23rd December, 1919. 27132

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920

Commercial Pacific Cable Company

NOTICE

Owing to the interruption of our Manila-Guam section, we are unable to accept cablegrams for America until further notice. This does not affect traffic for the Philippines.

J. D. GAINES,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, January 8, 1920.

27347

LOST

A Delivery Order, issued by N. Y. K., No. 286 for 30 Cases, Cotton Shirting, ex s/s No. 6 Omi Maru Marked, FF TYC F has been lost.

Shanghai

The Public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as it has been declared null and void.

Masuda Trading Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, Jan. 5th, 1920.

27344

Municipal Notification

No. 2647.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100, to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

27224

THE S. S. "TUNGUS"

will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

On January 10

FOR Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostok guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,
19A Canton Road.
Telephone Central 1604.

27244

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES DU 15 JANVIER 1920

Candidatures presentees au Consulate General de France:—

3 Janvier 1920 X. DARD
Candidat Francais
3 „ „ F. SCHWYZER
Candidat Etranger
7 „ „ A. CHAPEAUX
Candidat Francais

Le Vice-Consul de France,
Gerant le Consulat General
de France,
Dufaure de la PRADE.

27264.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to notify the Public that as from this date we have transferred to Messrs. Edward Evans and Sons Ltd. the Agency, and all rights thereof, for Shanghai and Northern China, of The Kee Lox Manufacturing Company, Rochester, New York. We have also transferred our comprehensive stocks of "Kee Lox" Typewriter Carbon Paper and Ribbons to Messrs. Edward Evans and Sons Ltd. 30 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai (Telephone North 780 and North 782) who are therefore in a position to meet all demands for same, and to whom all enquiries and orders should now be directed.

GIBSON AND STEWARD
SHANGHAI

January 6th, 1920.

27292.

NOTICE

S.S. "EDMORE" FROM SEATTLE

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Lower Wharf on Friday, 9th instant, at 10 a.m., when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agents.

27304

[redacted]

MICA ORE

Advertiser interested in a Mica Mine in the far interior of China would like to hear from any large firm who can take regular supplies. In your reply please state clearly how you want this Mica packed and give detailed particulars re quality and the dressing in which you can buy it. This Notice is published on behalf of the owners of the Mica Mine.

In first instance apply to Box 184, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

LANGUAGE SCHOOL

A School for the study of the Wu Dialect will be opened for the Spring term on January 19, at Soochow University. Those interested should communicate at once with the undersigned.

W. B. NANCE,

27280

Prof. I. K. Seto
TURKISH BATH
and Massage Establishment
Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.
No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

The Ault & Wiborg (Shanghai) Co.

Manufacturers of:	Agents for:
Letter Press Inks	Miehle Presses
Litho Inks	Scott Offset Presses
Offset Inks	Scott News Presses
Litho Supplies	Scott Litho Presses
Bronze Powders	U.P.M. Bronzing Machine
Carbon Papers	Seybold Paper Cutters
Typewriter Ribbons	Seybold Embossers
Aniline Dyes	Champion Paper Co.
Dry Colours	
Carbon Blacks	

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch, 19 Ice House St.

THE DEMAND FOR ELECTRIC RADIATORS STILL CONTINUES

Obtain one now, and realize the comforts of Electric Heating during this cold weather.

Latest type on hire Tls. 0.50 per month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
Heating Dept.: 66 Szechuen Road. Tel. Central 283

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

beg to notify their patrons that their

1920 REFILS FOR DESK CALENDAR

are now being distributed

"COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON"

Need a Typewriter?

Then—before you buy—be sure you have seen the

FOX VISIBLE

"THE TYPEWRITER THAT DOES BEAUTIFUL WORK"

For 20 years admittedly the lightest touch machine built

For 20 years proven to be the most durable machine built

Price in America: Gold $110.00
„ „ Shanghai: Mex. $110.00
And the Baby Fox Portable at Mex. $70.00

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

"OF COURSE WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DEALERS"

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered — the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery for you.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Tonnage for South Africa and South America.

S. S. "HAKATA MARU"

leaving Kobe the beginning of February

for Buenos Ayres via Durban, Cape Town, Santos and Rio de Janeiro.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Export Department.
Tel. N. 167 and N. 1155.

27296

Tonnage for New York via Panama Canal

S. S. "EASTERN COAST"

leaving Kobe on the 1st February

(Taking cargo under through Bills of Lading from Shaghai).
For further particulars please apply to:—

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Tel. N. 167. Export Department.

27328.

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)

Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.

27310

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

27223

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 82" x 66", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 2671

27321

NOTICE

Drs. Ivy and Robinson
Dental Surgeons
3A PEKING ROAD.

Dr. Robinson has returned and resumes charge of his practice at above address.

27247

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road,
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO OFFICERS want two or three well-furnished rooms, or complete flat, with modern comforts, in private family or boarding house. Address Capt. C.E.C., 16 Avenue Edward VII.

27349 J. 9

GENTLEMAN, studious habits, requires board with private family in quiet locality. Can furnish room. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

27324 J. 10.

WANTED, one or two furnished rooms with board, immediately in quiet locality. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

27286 J. 11

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: To tell you how you can prepare for a better salary in your spare time. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road, Shanghai.

WANTED, a compradore in a reliable firm who has experience of export and import business. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.

27325 J. 9.

WANTED, a man familiar with Chinese products, experienced in the handling of feathers, egg products, etc.; references required. Salary and commission. Thomas W. Simmons and Company, 10 The Bund.

27333 J. 10.

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES for trained Salesmen in China. Commissions earned frequently run into five figures. Interesting work with opportunity to exercise initiative. Study Scientific Salesmanship. Write for Catalog today. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

PROFESSIONAL

WANTED, Russian lessons, during and after office hours, by British gentleman who has a slight knowledge of the language. Send terms to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

27350 J. 10

GENTLEMAN, a stranger in city, wishes to make acquaintance of American or French lady. Object attending dances at Carlton or Astor. A novice at dancing need not apply. Address to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.

27311

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. One small front room to let, from 1st January. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD—RESIDENCE
Apply to
Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from February 1st large, comfortable, newly furnished room, with private bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. All modern comforts, telephone, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

ONE large room and one large attic, front, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

27142

TO LET, nicely furnished front room, with or without board, in private family. Apply to 36 Quinsan Road.

27352 J. 9

TO LET with board, one big furnished room (second floor), also one attic of two rooms with verandah and bath, suitable for couple or two or three friends. Apply 18 Range Road.

27326 J. 10.

Married couple would like to share expenses, with another married couple, of small moderately furnished house, pleasant locality, near tram. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

27331 J. 9.

TO LET, two furnished rooms with kitchen and verandah, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, in Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.

27334 J. 9.

TO LET, large furnished room with board, bathroom convenient for two bachelors. 90 Carter Road.

27279 J. 10

TO LET, with board, good-sized room, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.

27230

HOUSES WANTED

$100 will be paid to anyone affording me information whereby I may rent a furnished house, either in French Concession or Western district, suitable; or an office of two or more rooms, centrally located. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

27345 J. 11

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished house in French Concession, with garden and garage. Willing to sign a long lease. Modern sanitary conditions preferred. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

27330 J 10

WANTED after 1st March, for nine or more months, well-furnished six-roomed house, with garden and garage, in French Concession. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

27126 J.9

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27225

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 20 Robinson Road (at Jessfield Road). Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27224

SITUATIONS WANTED

IMPORT MAN, with executive ability, in charge of sales in large local firm, wants to change position. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

27323 J. 14.

AMERICAN lady stenographer, nine years exprience, desires position in outport. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

27235 J. 10

Experienced typist seeks position, with a good knowledge of general office work. Good references. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

27288 J. 10

STENOGRAPHER office assistant, who has had considerable experience in mercantile houses, desires engagement. No objection to outports. Local credentials. Apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

27237 J. 9.

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese with knowledge of import and export. Desires to join a firm; well acquainted with all dealers. Can give guarantee and references if required. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

27207 J.15

MISCELLANEOUS

MADAME Ah Pao, expert masseuse. Special treatments. Appointments made for patients' convenience. B1098 Sinza Road. Phone West 452.

27351

AMERICAN lady graduate of Brussels Conservatory wishes pupils for piano, violin and literary studies. Application must be made this week. Apply To Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

EXCHANGE AND MART

WANTED to buy, specialised collections of stamps of following: Shanghai, Hongkong and China. Good price will be paid for first-class collections. Apply to "Postage," c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

27341 J. 11

FOR SALE, two Japanese poodles, females, one year old, pure breed. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

27346 J. 11

ONE (eight cylinders) closed motor car to be sold very cheap. Apply to Hung Fong Kong, 53 King Loong Kai.

27340 J. 15

FOR SALE, six-cylinder Winton touring car, completely equipped, and in good running order. Please apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

27348 J. 11

MULTIPLEX portable typewriter for sale, with English, French, German and Spanish shuttles, including canvas covers. Practically new. Latest model. $100. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.

27342

FOR SALE, ten tons white Wenchow crude camphor, very good quality, partly packed for export. Offers to Box 226, THE CHINA PRESS.

27322 J. 9.

FOR SALE, ten-roomed boarding house, centrally located. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

27327 J. 10.

FOR SALE, bargain, latest 1919 twin Indian motor-cycle. Perfect condition, $450. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

27317 J. 13

FOR SALE, pair adult police dogs and one female puppy (seven weeks), all excellent specimens and in perfect condition. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.

27309 J. 9

FOR SALE, very handsome riding pony, fast and strong. Apply Mafoo, 20 Robinson Road.

27250

FOR SALE, several rare and ancient heirlooms, also jewels, also big universal collection of minerals with classified catalogue. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

27314 J. 11

FOR SALE, a baby grand piano in good order, moderate price. Apply at 12 Wayside Road.

27265 J 10

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ...	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Malacca	Singapore
Colombo	Manila	Sourabaya
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Peking	Vladivostock
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kup. Tls.
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Tientsin
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ...	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG-HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserves	£481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depcsitor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	301,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	**Philippines**
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	**Straits Settlements**
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	**Dominican Republic**
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris
India	
Bombay	Sanchez
Calcutta	Santiago
Rangoon	Puerto Plata
Japan	
Yokohama	**Panama**
Kobe	Panama
Java	
Batavia	Colon
Soerabaya	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	**Venezuela**
Buenos Aires	Caracas
Once (Buenos Aires)	Maracaibo
Rosario	**Siberia**
	Vladivostok
Brazil	**Italy**
Bahia	Genoa
Pernambuco	**Porto Rico**
Porto Alegre	San Juan
Rio de Janeiro	**Colombia**
Santos	Medellin
Sao Paulo	**Russia**
	Moscow
Chile	Petrograd
Santiago	**Spain**
Valparaiso	Madrid
Uruguay	**Trinidad**
Montevideo	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital:	Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds:	Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves:	Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	$50,000

Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

[redacted]

SURPLUS $1,100,000
an Bank
Tel. S'hai C. 1325

w York City
ar East: Shanghai
Kiangse Roads

Offices:
, HONGKONG, MANILA,
IENTSIN

EMENT

n Treasury the Asia ficial charge of the ted Italian Government ina.

e open from January 5, ale of Bonds with coup-0, attached. The Bonds 100, and the issuing interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE
PARIS — TOKYO — YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up)	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	$5,248,000.00
Reserves	$ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.

Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C		Arare	Jap. destroyer
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
B. N. B.	Dec. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C	Dec. 4	Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer
W. T. W.		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
2 C		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
1 C	Nov. 15	Shirayaki	Jap. destroyer
W. T. W.		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
9 P	Dec. 15	Sumida	Jap. gun-boat
P & O B I	Aug. 18	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat

Provisions Prices, In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 6, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	"	18-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	18-20
Whitebait	"	20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	"	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	55-65
Pigeons	"	18-20
Quail	"	16-18
Snipe	"	16-18
Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	60-70
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Geese	"	70-1.00
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-40
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	12-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	4.00
Flour, Australian	"	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	"	$2.55
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

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BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and, Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

		Yen
Capital	Subscribed	100,000,000
"	Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund		Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 8, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 7/9 = Tls. 2.5807
@ exch. 73.5 = Mex. $3.5112
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 147¼ = Tls. 67.91
@ exch. 73.5 = Mex. $92.39
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.25
Closing ..... Tls. 73.4
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate: same as Mexican
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 162
Bar Silver ...998 fine = Tls. 111
Copper Cash... per tael 186.500
Shanghai Bar ..... Tls. 164
Native Interest ..... Tls. 16

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 76⅜d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. 5⅝%
4 m/s. 5⅝%
6 m/s. 5⅝%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 40.90
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.79¼

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 7/9
London ..... Demand 7/9¼
India ..... T.T. 333½
Paris ..... T.T. 1590
Paris ..... Demand 1593
New York ..... T.T. 147
New York .... Demand 147¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 60½
Japan ..... T.T. 33⅝
Batavia ..... T.T. 381½

Bank's Buying Rates

London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 8/1¼
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 8/1½
Loudon ....6 m/s. Cdts. 8/2¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 8/2½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 1710
New York 4 m/s. Cdts. 157

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 7/11= Sh. Tls. 25-26
G.$50 @ exch. 151= Sh. Tls. 33-11
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1620= Sh. Tls. 15-43

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 14,500 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $0.93

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 2.31 @ 7/9¼ £1
" 1 @ 1593 Fr. 17.75
" 0.61 @ 147¼ Gold $1
" 1 @ 33⅝ Yen 3.31
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 6.49
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 8, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Yangtsze Insurance $220.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 9.00
Tls. 9.25 March
Kroewoeks Tls. 9.00
Ziangbes Tls. 4.50 March
Shanghai Tug (ord.) Tls. 40.00
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 39.00 March
Oriental Cotton Tls. 370.00 March
Langkats (Combined) Tls. 19.00 March
New Engineering Tls. 33.50 March
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 145.00 March
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1919 Tls. 92.00
H. & S. Bank $440.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 12.00

UNOFFICIAL

Union Insurance Hk. $175.00
Hongkong Lands Tls. 116.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1907 Tls. 85.00
Shanghai Tug (ord.) Tls. 40.00
Tebongs Tls. 12.00
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 38.00 March
New Engineering Tls. 33.00 Tls. 33.50 March
Ziangbes Tls. 4.25 March
Consolidated Tls. 2.25

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended January 7, 1920, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1920.
Gross Receipts	$41,854.76
Loss by currency depreciation	10,763.28
Effective Receipts	$31,091.48
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.84
Car Miles run	87,999
Passengers Carried	1,866,706
	1919.
Gross Receipts	$36,045.45
Loss by currency depreciation	8,487.68
Effective Receipts	$27,557.77
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.70
Car Miles run	79,092
Passengers Carried	1,637,061

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report dated January 3:

PIECE GOODS

The year has closed upon a generally stagnant market caused by stringency of money, but the final position regarding the latter has eased off considerably. If the monetary conditions continue to improve, they may be the herald of a good spring demand in piece goods, but there is the danger over the silver position here, in spite of prospective large arrivals, that the persistent European demand for silk, food stuffs and other principal exports from here, which has been held in unnatural check by heavy premiums demanded in exchange rates on export bills, may once again run away with the silver stocks.

As far as market values are concerned, these have, in the few sales recorded, been ruled mainly by the condition of the money market. Szechuen merchants have been the buyers of the White Shirtings, which figure as the principal item of the week, and that market generally proves most astute in having the ready cash up its sleeve at the right moments.

Manchester prices seem to be as firm as ever, and always upward, but for the time being China is an onlooker.

Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.—The market has been practically without life during the interval and we hear of only one transaction in Man and Globe at Tls. 4.55. Auction prices were a shade town on the whole.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Demand for these is also more or less stagnant, the only business coming to our notice being in Three Mandarin 10 lbs. at 7.22. With a few exceptions the tendency at auction was easier.

12 lbs. 36 in.—A little business is reported for River markets in Five Tigers D.D.D. at Tls. 8.00 and C.C.C. at Tls. 7.75 and Soldier A.A.A. at Tls. 7.25.

White Shirtings.—Some fairly important transactions have been effected in the Cash, Peacock, and Good Luck qualities for which importers have reduced prices to the extent of about Tls. 0.90 per piece. Prices for the three qualities in question are made public as follows: Tls. 8.15-20, Tls. 8.00, and Tls. 7.90-95, the quantity being stated as between 300 and 400 cases in all. Auction irregular but most easier.

In Bleached T-Cloths a sale is returned in Five Gold Cocks at Tls. 6.50.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Market flat all round with a somewhat irregular run of prices at auctions, some of the Fast Black cotton Italians have declined materally while others improved slightly. Venetians show an improving tendency after recent decline.

Cotton.—Our market for the local staple has been quiet with but very little business transpiring. Quotations are approximately about the same as given in our last circular with rather prices asked for forward delivery. The season's crop, however, is decidedly poorer in quality than that of last season.

Reuter's recent cables gives the following quotations on the Liverpool market: viz., Good Middling American 27.92d. for spot, 25.83d. delivery January and 24.50d. delivery March. Egyptian Sakellaridis at 54.00d. and M. G. Bengals at 18.50d.

Local Yarn.—No fresh business is reported by the local mills. The general tendency, coupled with recent reports from the interior markets, is rather dull. Prices on the Hankow market are reported to be steadier, but in view of somewhat heavy stocks on that market and the stringency of native money, as well as the high rates of interest, little improvement is anticipated until after the China New Year holidays.

Indian Yarn.—Only a trivial business has been done in the interval, prices being approximately four taels below those of two weeks ago. Sales coming to our notice are as follows: No. 10s: 200 Bales Connaught at Tls. 151.00. No. 12s: 100 Bales China at Tls. 168.50, 50 Bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 169.00 and 50 Bales Moon at Tls. 168.00.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand in their Exchange Circular for week ending January 7, write as follows:

Exchange: An advance of 5/8d. for cash and 3/4d. for forward delivery to 76⅞d. and 75⅝d. respectively has to be recorded in the London price of silver, since this day last week. Since our last circular the New Year Holidays have intervened with the result that the Exchange Banks have only been open for business for 4 days during this period.

Export paper placed on the market since the beginning of the year, at Shanghai, Hankow and Hongkong, is reported to amount to not less than 2½ millions sterling, the result has been an exceptionally strong market ruling throughout, a premium of 4d. over the official opening rates is now being asked for bills, delivery this and next month.

There are sellers for cash T.T. on London at 8s. 3d.

The New York/London rate and London/Paris rate at 3.80 and 40.90 respectively remain more or less steady.

Silver expected per s.s. Nanking totals about 107 lacs Shanghai Sycee and comprises 4,985,000 ozs. in bars and U. S. silver $3,940,000.

The local stock of sycee at Tls. 18,360,000 is roughly 7 lacs up, and the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $10,650,000 is $80,000 lower. The stock of U.S. silver dollars at $416,000 is $2,350,000 down.

Rubber Outputs

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	32,300	33,000
Amherst	3,910	4,598
Anglo-Dutch	82,000	102,900
Anglo-Java	231,400	226,400
Ayer Tawah	29,733	30,017
Batu Anam	27,014	25,960
Bukit Toh-Alang.	21,000	24,205
Bute	21,000	21,200
Chempedak	14,600	16,000
Chemor	25,232	26,819
Cheng	19,805	20,895
Consolidated	63,690	59,883
Dominion	44,138	44,592
Gula Kalumpong.	145,000	153,500
Java Consolidated	75,400	87,200
Kamunting	26,288	28,507
Kapala	14,042	16,142
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	13,520	13,300
Kota Bahroe	41,058	41,213
Kroewoek	40,000	52,000
Langkat	67,897	66,381
Padang	19,000	18,000
Permata	8,180	—
Pengkalan	—	19,956
*Repah	21,000	18,000
Samagaga	28,300	25,000
*Semambu	15,612	10,721
Senawang	17,483	16,563
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	18,652	16,925
Shanghai-Kelantan	21,500	13,748
Shanghai-Pahang	18,098	11,829
Shanghai-Klebang	12,319	11,927
Shanghai-Sumatra	61,010	63,070
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	13,158	14,664
Sungei Duri	30,486	32,679
Taiping	10,109	—
Tanah Merah	31,200	35,000
Tebong	85,000	83,000
Ulobri	6,046	—
Ziangbe	69,300	81,000

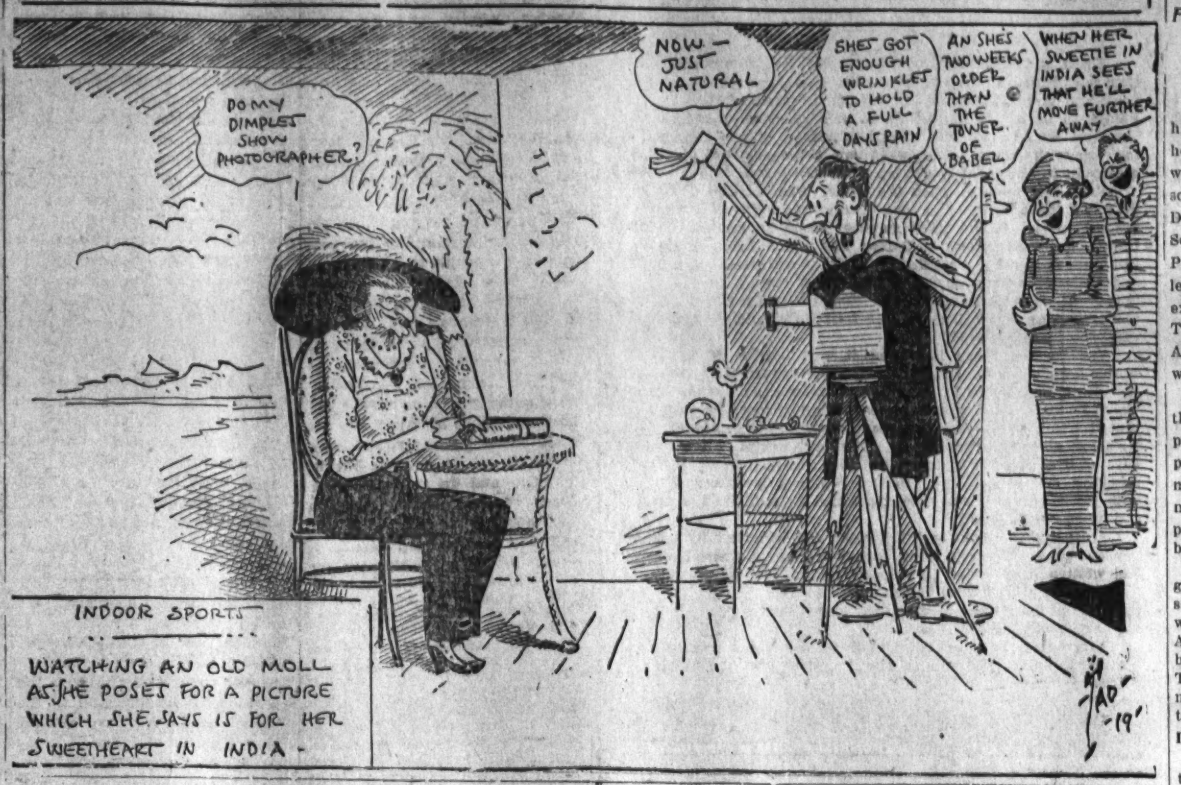
*Decrease due to heavy rains.

New Year Greeted By Tsingtao Club

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Tsingtao, January 1.—The Social Club ushered in the New Year with a delightful entertainment. The evening was commenced with a concert, a recitation and a couple of dramatic sketches. The opening number "Chinese Overture" played by Messrs. Gershevich, Grimpel and Haikin, with Mr. Avsholomoff at the piano, was punctuated with ripples of laughter and concluded in thunderous applause. Mrs. Freeser was splendid in her recitation "The Judgment of Tsar Solomon." The sketch "The Quarrel" was acted by Mrs. Zelberg and Messrs. Gershevich and Avsholomoff who took the part at the eleventh hour through the sudden illness of Mr. Bernshtan. It took the house by storm. The other sketch "He who cannot understand his own countryman" was equally well acted by Messrs. Gershevich and Avsholomoff. At the conclusion of the concert 1919 in the personage of Mr. Gershevich appeared to make his farewell. He was immediately followed by 1920 in the form of a Wee Cupid. The audience then partook of a fine supper at which many toasts were drunk, Mrs. Zimmerman, Sr., being among the speakers. A dance program ended the evening's entertainment. It was due to the energy and hard work of Mr. Avsholomoff that the whole evening passing away so pleasantly.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


DO MY DIMPLES SHOW PHOTOGRAPHER?
NOW — JUST NATURAL
SHE'S GOT ENOUGH WRINKLES TO HOLD A FULL DAYS RAIN
AN SHE'S TWO WEEKS OLDER THAN THE TOWER OF BABEL
WHEN HER SWEETIE IN INDIA SEES THAT HE'LL MOVE FURTHER AWAY
INDOOR SPORTS
WATCHING AN OLD MOLL AS SHE POSES FOR A PICTURE WHICH SHE SAYS IS FOR HER SWEETHEART IN INDIA -

DRAW'S LESSON FROM SLUMP

London Writer Cites Wall Street As Warning To Speculators

London, Friday, November 14.—The Daily Chronicle's city editor, writing on Wall Street's slump, says:

"To some extent, of course, it was a factor in depression in London markets yesterday, but only a secondary influence, in spite of the fact that owing to the war, New York is a much more important financial center than it was some years ago.

"It will be remembered, that during the war, in response to the wishes of the Government, most of the securities held in this country in which Wall Street was interested, were sent across the Atlantic, either to be sold for cash or to be lodged as security for loans to assist in meeting our enormous obligations to the United States for munitions and foodstuffs. Consequently, there is now practically no American market at this side, and it will be some time before this department of the Stock Exchange is re-established.

"The New York slump, therefore, has less effect than formerly on prices of securities over here. The happenings in Wall Street provided ample justification for the Bank of England's decision to raise the bank rate last week. Those who have been speculating so wildly in this country, especially in oil shares, must realise that one of the objects of the establishment of dearer money is to check this reckless gambling. It may be necessary to put the rate up still higher, and it was this possibility that was the chief cause of depression on the London Stock Exchange today.

So far, bankers in this country have not found it necessary to restrict credit facilities on any very considerable scale but there is always the possibility that they made do so, and Wall Street provides us with its full object lesson of the after-effects of speculation run riot.

W. T. Denison Leaps To Death In Subway

Former Philippine Secretary Of Interior Kills Self In New York

New York, November 6.—With his overcoat wrapped about his head to obstruct his vision and while scores of women passengers screamed with horror Winfrid T. Denison, 45 years old, formerly Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines and a noted lawyer, leaped in the path of a southbound express train in the subway at Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon and was ground to death.

Thomas Marion, motorman of the express train, saw Mr. Denison prepare to jump and quickly applied the brakes, but the momentum of the seven cars could not be arrested and the wheels passed over the lawyer's prostrate body.

In Mr. Denison's pocket was a gold monogrammed watch presented to him by his colleagues while in office in the Philippines. Although the crystal was unbroken, the watch had stopped. The hands, pointing to seven minutes to two o'clock, indicated the time of this death leap.

ILL HEALTH CAUSE

When the body was removed to the West Thirty-seventh Street station the police noticed the inscription on the watch which read:

"With kindest regards and best wishes from directors and assistants of the Bureau of the Department of Interior, Philippine Islands, Manila, September 15, 1914."

Cards and envelopes in the clothing showed that Mr. Denison was a member of the law firm of Denison & Curtis, in the Woolworth Building, which he formed a few months ago after severing his relations with the law firm of Stetson, Jennings and Russell, prominent corporation attorneys and legal representatives of J. P. Morgan.

Chauncey Belknap, of No. 443 Central Park West, a law associate of Mr. Denison, identified the body and expressed his opinion that the lawyer committed suicide because of ill health. For several months declared Mr. Belknap, the lawyer has been undergoing treatment for a nervous breakdown, caused by overwork, although he at no time seemed despondent.

FAME AS PROSECUTOR

Mr. Denison achieved fame as the federal prosecutor in sugar and other custom frauds which were tried during 1909 and 1910 which disclosed how the government was being defrauded out of great amounts of revenue. He was appointed special assistant to the United States Attorney General and acted in that capacity until 1914.

Then he relinquished his position to accept the post of Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, which he held until the latter part of last year, when he resigned to resume the practice of law, joining the firm of Stetson, Jennings and Russell.

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 9, 1920

WEATHER

Fine weather and sharp, cool. Fresh or strong winter monsoon along the whole coast.

BIRTH

STEVENS: On January 6, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens, at Dr. Fearon's Sanitarium, a son, Robert Tarrant.

Taxation Without Representation

WE note that the argument is being advanced in some quarters that, because the Chinese tax payers have no voice in their government elsewhere in China, they are not entitled to have a voice in their government in Shanghai.

Could anything be more factitious or irritating than this? What becomes of all the beautiful ideas about representative government which we foreigners have been trying for years and years and years to instill in the Chinese mind? Because a wrong is perpetrated elsewhere in China is it to be perpetrated here? Or are we going to face the facts manfully and say that there shall be no taxation in this community without representation. That in the last analysis, is the stumbling block we shall never get over. Were it left to the courts, what British or American court could decide that the Chinese shall be taxed and yet have no representation?

The Municipal Council of Shanghai has many things to account for, but we believe it has never been so much at fault as it has been in the handling of the very delicate situation which now exists and which is due in large measure to its own incompetency and lack of most ordinary foresight.

It has always seemed to us that Shanghai should set the example and be the pattern in China. From this port, we have thought, should go forth those principles upon which have been founded the faith, hope and success of the Anglo-Saxon race in governmental effort. We have believed that if Shanghai should be well-governed, eventually all of China would be well-governed; that the Chinese would study the methods employed here and apply them throughout the country to their own profit.

But if the Municipal Council can, on October 24, some two and one-half months ago, reach a decision directly affecting every ratepayer in this community, and keep that decision secret all that length of time, what are we to think? Is there anything worse anywhere in China? What has become of our "open covenants openly arrived at?" Are we to know what the Council is doing or not?

Will the Japanese at the next ratepayers' meeting vote solidly to muzzle the Chinese as they did vote solidly at the last rate-payers' meeting to muzzle the press?

What The Japanese Have Stood For In World War

By Theodore Roosevelt

(A Hitherto Unpublished Article, Written by the Late Ex-President Seven Months Before His Death)

(New York Times)

Japan's career during the past fifty years has been without parallel in world history. Japan has played a part of extraordinary usefulness to the allied cause in this war for civilisation. Japan's friendship should be peculiarly dear to the United States, and every farsighted public man in the United States should do his utmost to keep a cordial working agreement of sympathy between the two nations. These three facts should be continually in the minds of every good American; and especially at this precise moment.

Japan's sudden rise into a foremost position among the Occidental civilised powers has been an extraordinary phenomenon. There has been nothing in the past in any way approaching it. No other nation in history has ever so quickly entered the circle of civilised powers. It took the yellow-haired barbarians of the North who overthrew Rome six or eight centuries before the civilisation they built up even began to approach the civilisation they had torn down; whereas Japan tore down nothing and yet reached the level of her western neighbors in half a century. Moreover, she entered the circle of the higher civilisation bearing gifts in both hands. Her appreciation of art and nautre, her refinement of life, and many of her social conventions, together with her extraordinary and ennobling patriotism, convey lessons to us of America and Europe which we shall do well to learn. Every thoughtful American who dwells on the relations between Japan and the United States must realise that each has something to learn from the other.

In this war Japan has played a great and useful part. That she had her special and peculiar grievances against Germany goes without saying. So had we. She took these grievances into account precisely as we took our grievances into account. But she ranged herself on the side of humanity and freedom and justice exactly as we did. Her duty has been, first of all, to drive Germany from the Pacific and to police and protect the Orient. If she had not done this it is probable that at the present moment a British and American force would be besieging Kiaochow and that our commerce would be suffering from German raids in the Pacific. Great Britain and the United States are able to keep their fleets out of the Pacific at this moment because the Japanese fleet is there. But she has done much more than this. Gradually, as the war has grown, she has extended her assistance all over the globe. Her volunteers have appeared in that most hazardous of all military branches, the air service, at the extreme fighting front. She has sent her destroyers to protect English and American troop ships and cargo ships in the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean. Japan's part has been great; far greater than anything that she was called upon to do by her alliance with Great Britain. She first captured Kiaochow, and sank all the Austrian and German ships there. She then drove the German ships out of the Pacific. *Soon thereafter she lent three of her cruisers to Russia to strengthen her fleet in the Baltic. At present her destroyers are working together with the British and American destroyers in the Mediterranean Sea and off the coasts of England, Spain and France. Her submarines have been working in company with the Italians. The transports from Australia and New Zealand have been convoyed safely by Japanese warships. Our own war vessels are free for convoying our troops across the Atlantic largely because of what Japan has done in the Pacific. She supplied enormous quantities of arms and munitions to Russia. She lent Russia heavy guns, and loaned her millions of dollars. She has given to the Allies quantities of copper. She has sent medical units to England, France, Russia, Servia and Rumania. She has offset the German intrigue in India. One in twenty-eight of the people of Japan belong to the Japanese Red Cross; one in four of the Japanese in this country are in the American Red Cross. Two thousand Japanese are fighting in the Canadian Army. **Japan has done every thing she has been asked to do or permitted to do in this war, and this statement will be questioned by no human being who is both honest and acquainted with the actual facts.

Yet, at this very time, when Japan's sons are fighting beside ours in the waters of the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay and the North Sea and in the air over the western front, there are blatant Americans who have served Germany against America, who have played the German game to the limit, by striving to make trouble between Japan and the United States; by seeking every way to rouse suspicion and distrust of Japan in the United States; and by doing all that malevolent and unscrupulous baseness can do to taunt Japan into hostility to our country. There are in this country certain demagogic politicians, certain agitators seeking notoriety, and certain conscienceless and sensation-mongering newspaper owners and writers who are willing to make money or obtain preferment for themselves by any appeal to distrust and suspicion, no matter what infinite harm it does to this country. These sordid creatures have worked hand in glove with the scarcely more sordid creatures who are paid by Germany in downright cash to advance Germany's aims, whether by striving to provoke an ill-will that might eventually produce war between the United States and Japan or in any other fashion. They have been guilty of conduct so shameful that it cannot be too strongly condemned.

Japan has a real admiration for America, dating back for sixty years to the time of Perry. The two nations have been in relations of close friendship. The Japanese have patiently borne misrepresentation, insults, and false accusations from various authors, writers, and public speakers of this country. They are a proud nation [illegible] of the family of nations is next to ours, and who sit there on a full equality with all other civilised peoples. The rights and duties of the United States and Japan toward each other must be treated on a basis of exact reciprocal equality. Each must have full control of all things vitally affected its own well-being; each must treat the other with frank and loyal courtesy and consideration.

The origin and persistence of German propaganda for the purpose of embroiling Japan and the United States is now fairly well recognised. Yet until Viscount Ishii openly and publicly accused Germany of being the agent of this nefarious work, the people of our country knew practically nothing about it. At a reception given by the National Press Club in Washington to Viscount Ishii as the head of the commission from Japan, September, 1917, he made an address which was for the most part devoted to exposing these insidious efforts of Germany. He said in part:

"For more than ten years a propaganda has been carried on in this country, in Japan, and, in fact, throughout the world, for the one and sole purpose of keeping nations of the Far East and Far West as far apart as possible; to break up existing treaties and understanding; to create distrust, suspicion, and unkindly feeling between neighbors in the Far East and in the West, and all in order that Germany might secure advantages in the confusion. I do not think that you, gentlemen, in your busy lives here during the last ten years have given more than passing attention to developments in the Far East. The well-equipped agent of your enemy and mine has taken advantage of your preoccupation or of your kindly credulity. For many years his work was easy. The world was flooded with talks of Japan's military aspirations and Japan's duplicity. Have these been borne out by history? Even now the German publicity agent whispers first in your ear and then in mine. His story is specious, and is told in dim light which falls upon sympathetic pictures cleverly painted by himself and presented to you and to me in the past. To the accompaniment of appeals to the human heart he tells to me other stories of your duplicity and to you of mine.

"For twelve years, gentlemen, up to the present time, those agents have worked among us and elsewhere persistently and cleverly. They have been supplied with unlimited resources. No wonder we have been deceived. A short time ago a bad blunder gave us a clue. The Zimmermann note to Mexico involving Japan was a blunder. It made such a noise that we were disturbed in our slumbers and so were you. This gave a check for a time, but since the agents have been hard at work. They were at work yesterday, and they are at work today. Every prejudce, every sympathy, every available argument has been appealed to and used to show to your people and to ours what a low, cunning enemy we have each in the other, and how much dependent we are upon the future friendship, support, and good-will of Germany."

The Zimmermann note was an official invitation from Germany [illegible] United States.

If any person thinks this too strong a statement, I call his attention to the recent deliberate utterances of Secretary of State Lansing, ex-Secretary of State Root, and ex-Ambassador Gerard.

Mr. Lansing says: "There had unquestionably been growing up between the peoples of the two countries (Japan and the United States) a feeling of suspicion as to the motives inducing the activities of the other in the Far East a feeling which, if unchecked, promised to develop a serious situation. Rumors and reports of improper intentions were increasing and were more and more believed. Legitimate commercial and industrial enterprises without ulterior motives were presumed to have political significance, with the result that opposition to those enterprises was aroused in the other country. The attitude of constraint and doubt thus created was fosterd and encouraged by the campaign of falsehood which for a long time had been adroitly and secretly carried on by Germans whose Government, as part of its foreign policy, desired especially to so alienate this country and Japan that it would be at the chosen time no difficult task to cause a rapture of their good relations. Unfortunately there were people in both countries, many of whom were entirely honest in their beliefs, who accepted every false rumor as true, and aided the German propaganda by declaring that their Government should prepare for the conflict which they asserted was inevitable, that the interests of the two nations in the Far East were hostile, and that every activity of the other country in the Pacific had a sinister purpose."

Mr. Root says: "There never has been in this country, so far as my observation and reading go, any more dangerous and persistent misrepresentation regarding the relations, the purposes, the character of another country with which we have relations than in the case of the relations between the United States and Japan. I haven't the slightest doubt that the misrepresentations and the attempts to create that feeling among the people who have it all in their hands now, the attempts to create bad feeling between the United States and Japan, have been very largely the result of a fixed and settled purpose and that purpose, it seems to me, growing day by day more clear, was the purpose that formed a part of the policy of the great ruling caste of Germany which is attempting to subjugate the world today.

"For many years I was very familiar with our Department of Foreign Affairs, and for some years I was especially concerned in its operation. During that time there were many difficult, perplexing, and doubtful questions to be discussed and settled between the United States and Japan. During that time the thoughtless or malicious section of the press was doing its worst. During that time the demagogue seeking cheap reputation by stirring up the passions of the people to whom it appealed was doing his worst. There were many incidents out of which quarrels and conflicts might have arisen, and I hope you will all remember what I say. I say that, during all that period, there never was a moment when the Government of Japan was not frank, sincere, friendly, and most solicitous not to enlarge but to minimise and do away with all causes of controversy. No one who has any familiarity at all with life can be mistaken in a negotiation as to whether the one with whom he is negotiating is trying to be frank or trying to bring on a quarrel. That is a fundamental thing that you cannot be mistaken about. And there was never a more consistent and noble advocacy of peace, of international friendship and of real, good understanding in the diplomacy of this world than was exhibited by the representatives of Japan, both here and in Japan, during all these years in their relations to the United States. I wish for no better, no more frank and friendly intercourse by which Japan in those years illustrated the best qualities of the new diplomacy as between rulers."

Mr. Gerard says: "All during the Winter of 1914 in Berlin Germans from the highest down tried to impress me with the great danger which they said threatened America from Japan. The military and naval attaches of the United States Embassy and I were told that the German information system sent news that Mexico was full of Japanese colonies and America of Japanese spies. Possibly much of the prejudice in America against the Japanese was cooked up by German propagandists, which we later learned to know so well."

Japan's friendliness and good faith were strikingly shown in the early days of the war, when the question arose whether, in case of war between the United States and Japan, Great Britain would be obliged to assist Japan. This was excitedly discussed here and in England. The proposed treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States came up about this time and it was found that such a treaty was precluded by the terms of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. It was at Japan's request that the terms of her treaty with Great Britain be revised so as to remove the obstacle to the arbitration treaty to which Great Britain consented. This was Japan's contribution to universal peace. Regarding this, Viscount Ishii said in his address to the National Press Club in Washington, "Now if Japan had the remotest intention of appealing to arms against America, how could she thus voluntarily have renounced the all-important co-operation of Great Britain? It would have been widely quixotic. Treaties are not 'scraps of paper' to Great Britain. Japan knew she could rely on Great Britain religiously to carry out her promise. It was my good fortune to be in the Forign Office at Tokio at the time of the revision of the Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain, and, modest as was the part I took therein, I can give you the personal and emphatic assurance that there was at that time no one in the Government or among the public of Japan opposed to the terms of that revision. There is, one may surely be safe in saying, only one way to interpret this attitude of Japan. It is the most signal proof—if, indeed, any proof is needed—that to the Japanese Government and nation anything like armed conflict with America is simply unthinkable."

Japan, alone among the Allies, has borrowed no money from the United States; and she has lent hundreds of millions to the other allied nations. The Japanese have made a record in war charities during the last four years which is of really extraordinary fineness and disinterestedness. The women of Japan used the same methods for raising money to be sent to Belgian and Servia and elsewhere that our own women did. They had their "Japan Belgian Relief Society," their "Japan Servian Relief Society," etc. They sent $150,000 to the Italian refugees who lost their homes when the Teutonic armies invaded Italy. Stimulated by these smaller but very active organisations, a movement was started which spread from end to end of the empire and then across to Korea. Its title is "The Japanese Association for Aiding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Others Suffering from the War with Allied Countries." Its President is Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers. The Vice President is Baron Shibusawa, the financier so well known in this country. The fund collected amounted to $1,000,000 and was distributed as follows:

To Great Britain	$184,000
France	184,000
Russia	184,000
Italy	184,000
Belgium	184,000
Servia	60,000
Rumania	60,000

Ordinarily funds of this size and character are distributed by a committee, but this association adopted a less expensive and much more modern method. The money was sent to the Japanese official representatives in the various countries. A pamphlet was published in Japanese and in English under the title "Japan to Her Allies," which stated the purposes of the association and also included articles written by leading men of the country, in which they set forth their sympathy with all the sufferers, their opinion of Germany's responsibility for the war, and her abominable methods of conducting it, and their belief in the ultimate victory of the Allies. It is a remarkable publication; nothing quite equal to it has originated in any of the Occidental countries. The quality of the pamphlet is shown by the following quotation from the dignified and impressive statement of Count Terauchi, the Prime Minister and official spokesman of the Japanese people: "Far removed as the Empire of Japan is from the center of action, and little as the people of Japan has suffered in comparison with their European allies, Japan and her people, none the less, know the meaning of war, and are able, therefore, to appreciate the sufferings and sacrifices of their allies as their own. The people of Japan feel themselves one with the people of the invaded countries, just as the people of the Allies do. They are one in sympathy and in the fight for international justice, and stand ready to share the hardships of the struggle to the fullest extent. . . . As the Prime Minister of Japan it is my privilege and pleasure hereby to express the sympathy and goodwill of the people of Japan for the allied armies and peoples in this day of trial. . . . Though the amount contributed may seem no more than a mere trifle in comparison with the need of the suffering nations, the heartfelt sympathy and admiration of a whole nation go with it. Those who receive the gift from Japan may well took upon it as the widow's mite that means more than all the offerings of the rich."

There is not time in this message to discuss fully our proper relations to Japan; I have set them forth as I see them—and as I see our proper position as regards all our international relations—in my book "Fear God and Take Your Own Part." But there is always time to point out the elemental fact that this country should feel for Japan a peculiar admiration and respect, and that one of the cardinal principles of our foreign policy should be to secure and retain her friendship, respect, and good-will. There is not the slightest real or necessary conflict of interest between the United States and Japan in the Pacific; her interest is in Asia, ours in America; neither has any desire or excuse for acquiring territory in the other continent. Japan is playing a great part in the civilised world; a good understanding between her and the United States is essential to international progress, and it is a grave offense against the United States for any man by word or deed to jeopardise this good understanding.

The case has been put in a nutshell in Viscount Ishii's eloquent and appealing address at Fair Haven, Mass., on July 4, which he closed with these words:

We trust you, we love you, and, if you will let us, we will walk at your side in loyal good-fellowship down all the coming years.

All good Americans should act toward Japan in precisely the spirit shown toward America by this able and eloquent Japanese statesman.

*The names of the three Japanese cruisers that were given back to Russia after the outbreak of the war, together with their original Russan names, are: Sagami, (Peresviet,) 12,674 tons; Tango, (Poltava,) 10,960 tons, and Soya, (Varyag,) 6,500 tons.

**Japan has financed her own part in the war without borrowing and has lent more than $590,000,000 to England, France and Russia.

Colonel Roosevelt's Interest In Holding Japan's Friendship

When, in the latter part of July, 1918, Col. Roosevelt's attention was drawn to the presistent attacks on the Japanese, in the press and in magazine articles, signed, in some cases, by men known to be in the pay of China and persona non grata in Japan or by authors who wished to pose as prophets in predicting war with Japan, he instantly saw the importance of putting a stop to it. For that reason he wrote the accompanying article:

From the moment when the matter was mentioned to him, he seized upon it with his usual energy and urged haste in securing the quotations and other material which he needed. Several times, in the interviews at Oyster Bay which followed, he rose from his desk as if impatient to take some immediate action and walked the flour, saying, "This is of international importance," or 'We must attack this wherever we see it," or "Doesn't any sane man know that Japan's friendship is the best asset we can have in the Orient?"

The "message," as he called it, was written in those sad, trying days when he was receiving cable confirmation of Quentin's death, and I saw by his manner, as well as by his kindly words to me, when I suggested that our interviews be postponed, that it was a relief for him to have a subject before him to which he could give his whole heart. The manuscript came in ten days, on the date set by himself, together with a letter to me instructing me to show the article to Viscount Ishii, and, if it met with his approval, I was then permitted to publish it wherever and whenever I chose.

Accordingly, I went to Washington and submitted the original manuscript to Viscount Ishii, explaining that Colonel Roosevelt had written it in order to help counteract the antagonism toward Japan; also that he had not been asked to write it by any Japanese or by any one representing or connected with the Japanese or any other Government.

A few days later Viscount Ishii expressed his approval and his thanks in a brief note to me requesting that it be shown to Colonel Roosevelt.

J. B. MILLET.

(Editor's Note: Mr. J. B. Millet, traveler and writer, had long been a friend of Colonel Roosevelt. Having spent much of his time in Japan, Mr. Millet was specially interested in presenting to the American public the truth about that country's war record and ideals. So he went to the ex-President and asked him to write the article printed herewith.)

Topics In Brief

Eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work and eight hours to spend the money.—*Toledo Blade.*

Looks as if the only way to get Capital and Labor together is to keep them from meeting.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A lot of people apparently are not nearly so much concerned in securing industrial rest as rest from industry.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

Now if The Literary Digest will show us how to mine coal without going through the usual forms, it will render the public a great service.—*Miami Herald.*

Perhaps they had better stop asking Uncle Sam to be mandatory for nations abroad until after he has successfully mandated a few things right here at home.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Speaking of those magazine publishers who are getting out editions by typewriter it might be remarked that to them goes the, so to speak, blue ribbon for initiative.—*New York Globe.*

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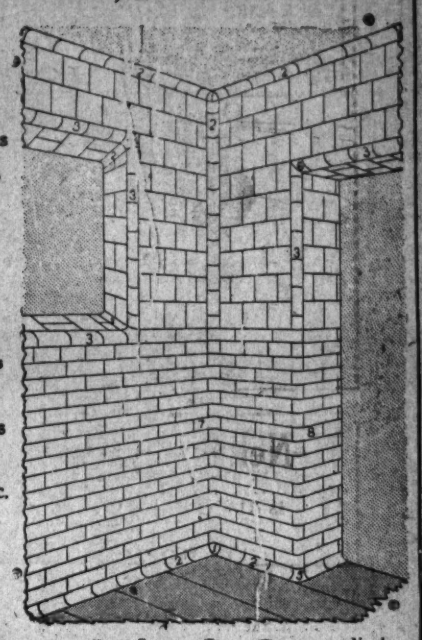

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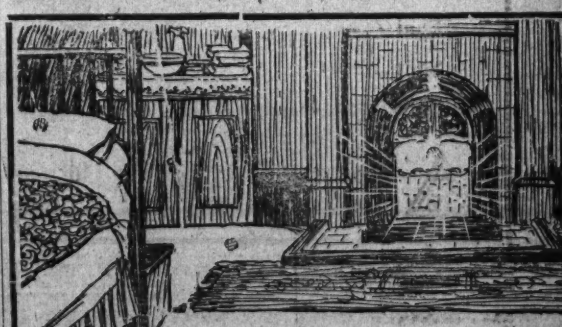

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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ISN'T IT NICE AN' PEACEFUL HERE-SO DIFFERENT FROM HOME-
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FOUL!
SAY-IF I WANT ANY BUMPS ON MY HEAD-I DON'T HAVE TO COME OUT HERE TO GIT 'EM-I GOT A HOME!
GEO MCMANUS
7-29

Nellie Bly Says To You 'Know Yourself'

This Is The First Essential For Success. Don't Fool Yourself. Don't Belittle Your Faults. Be Brutally Frank With Yourself

By Nellie Bly

Know yourself.

That is the first essential for success.

If one would become great, two things are absolutely necessary. The first is to know yourself, the second is, not to let the world know you.

If you do not know yourself, you are a slave. Your hands and feet are tied; your mouth is gagged; your eyes are blindfolded.

If the world knows you, you are a prey. Your heart and soul are exposed and unprotected; your abilities are undefended, your progress is defeated.

"Know thyself" was the favorite proverb of the Greeks when that nation reached its pinnacle of greatness in art and philosophy. Most probably the application of that motto enabled them to attain a superiority which has never been excelled.

You could not exect to win a game if you did not know what cards you held.

Nor could you win it if your opponent knew your cards.

KNOW YOUR CAPABILITIES

That parallel holds equally good in the game of life. You cannot win success if you do not know what cards you hold. In other words—your capabilities.

Nor can you succeed if yourself is open and bare to the eyes and knowledge of the multitudes. To carry your heart upon your sleeve for daws to peck at is not nearly so fatal as to expose the you to the mercies of an intriguing and callous world.

Smiles, expressions and words should be the shield or mask to protect you. By these means, one can avoid being the victim of the unscrupulous.

If you are an open book to the world, you are doomed.

Everybody has an advantage over you. You are helpless against their will to do as they wish. They will know how to influence you, to use you for their purposes and to your detriment. When others know you, you are no longer the sole master of yourself.

The secret of your control, of your power, of your abilities and inabilities, your omissions and commissions, your inclinations and dislikes, your weakness and your strength, are in the possession of others. The better the you is known the weaker you are, the less able to become powerful or successful.

Never forget: You cannot win a game if your opponent knows your hand—if he knows what you will play, if he knows what you think.

Just as certain is it, you cannot achieve success unless you know yourself. Study your abilities, analyse your character; realise your power.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

Don't fool yourself. Be as pitiless, hard and frank of your self-examination as a scientist.

What barrier is between you and success? Either not knowing yourself or your faults. The remedy is to eradicate the faults and utilise your capabilities.

Your worst enemy is ignorance of yourself.

Don't be like a horse or a trained elephant. Ignorant of their enormous strength, they submit to slavery, governed by a bit between the teeth or a steel prong in the hands of a man. If they knew, they would never submit to a master.

Know yourself. Recognise your capabilities. Don't mislead yourself either by false pride or false modesty.

Be honest with yourself. Don't cheat yourself.

The "You" which inhabits your body, possessing sovereign rights over your mental faculties, will, if granted a free opportunity, give you a fearless, unprejudiced estimate of yourself and your abilities.

Don't say you are not skillful enough to paint a picture, or able to manage a business, or fitted to bake a cherry pie—simply because you never tried.

TEST YOURSELF

Test yourself. Find out just what this body and brain of yours can do. You will find the effort not only beneficial but interesting—more interesting than exploring undiscovered lands.

How would an athlete know he could spring over a bar if he never tried?

Generally it is not difficult if one knows a person to tell why he succeeds or fails. It is even more possible with yourself. Study yourself with a magnifying glass.

Did you ever look at yourself in a very strongly magnifying mirror? Unless you are brave and honest, you will throw it aside in disgust. You will not want to see the faults you did not know you had. You will not want to know you are seeing yourself as others see you. You will try to forget what the mirror disclosed and will try to get back your own good opinion of "yourself."

But if you honestly want to know yourself and utilise yourself to the best advantage, you will look long and earnestly. You will study unbiased every wrinkle and pore. You will note the liver spots and stray pimples and almost invisible blackheads and the line between the eyebrows and the bitter curve just forming at the corner of your mouth.

Then you will being the work of eradicating and improving. You will use liberally cold water and soap lather until you clear every pore and banish blemishes from your skin; you will cease frowning to chase away the line between your eyes, and you will curl up the corners of your mouth when you smile to kill out that ugly bitter curve.

BE MASTER OF YOURSELF

That's what you will do when you apply the magnifying glass to your personality. You will banish and eradicate the blemishes and cultivate and improve the good points. You will see your faults. You will recognise your virtues. You will acknowledge your weaknesses. You will cherish your strength. You will know what you can dare and do. You will be the master of your capabilities. You will know yourself.

Don't belittle your faults. Don't be afraid to confess them. To know them is not necessarily a barrier to success. Not to know them is!

If you possess undesirable characteristics which you cannot conquer, you can get around them by choosing a vocation where they don't clash or serve as an insurmountable barrier to your ultimate good.

Don't overestimate yourself. Don't underestimate yourself. One is as fatal as the other. If someone, tells you your faults don't undervalue it as prejudiced. Weigh it carefully. Perhaps it is true. Maybe you did not use a strong enough magnifier to detect it. Don't let anything discourage you. Those who fill their hearts with discouragement stumble with their feet into misery and distress. Feel rejoiced that you know and have found out your characteristics which would have ruined your career.

BE BRUTALLY FRANK

If you have been flattered and praised, don't gulp it down wholesale. Chew it carefully before swallowing it. Exaggerated praise is prompted by a desire to be agreeable. Accept praise for its worth—politeness. Be brutally frank with yourself. It's safer.

If you possess a sincere friend, discuss yourself. Dissect every particle of the "You." Then set about to build and form and make. Remembering always you are the master. You, knowing yourself, can make of yourself what you will.

What abilities lie dormant and undeveloped in your brain? Do you know? What power in your body? Can you be a great financier, a manager, an inventor, a musician, an artist, a physician, a chef, a dressmaker, a plumber, a farmer, a chemist, a nurse, a husband, a wife, a teacher, a preacher or anything else than what your are? How do you know?

What do you know lies within you dormant until you know yourself? What strength is in your arms, your legs, your back? What magic is in your fingers? What possibilities are in your brain? Do you know?

Had Edison not exerted his inventive faculties, he would have never produced the electric lamp Had Schubert not tested his ability on the strings of a violin, he would have gone to his grave an unknown schoolmaster.

BELIEVE IN YOURSELF

Believe in yourself. Know yourself and develop and perfect your individual abilities. Don't cramp or suppress your personality. Don't be vain, nor timid. Enjoy and encourage your own attainments as frankly as you would those of another.

Have courage. Be determined to make the most of yourself. To get the most out of yourself. Know that if you keep on bringing out the best within you, you cannot fail to rise, to accomplish, to succeed.

This game of life is so beautiful. Taste the joy of finding and developing new powers within you and you will never crave other excitement or entertainment. Never stop! When you discover and expand one new little cell in your brain, find another. The possibilities are endless.

What Shall We Say To The Martians?

What Will They Try To Say To Us?

(*New York Journal*)

Professor Todd, eminent astronomer, announces that he will make an attempt to talk to the people believed to inhabit Mars.

He plans to ascend to a great height in a specially constructed areoplane or dirigible and conduct his experiments above the smoke and dust that fills the atmosphere near the earth.

Before he goes up we wonder what he will say, what message he will try to send.

We wonder, too, what the Martians will say when they get his aerogram, and what they will think of the kind of civilisation that his message will indicate. And what evidence of their civilisation will we get?

Here are two short stories, both true, probably, to illustrate different views of what we call civilisation.

Aristippus was a young Greek gentleman of large means, genuine intellectual power, a sense of humor and a great reputation as a philosopher.

He was on his way to Corinth with a young lady named Lais, or possibly he was coming from Crinth with her. Anyhow, he was wrecked on the voyage. If you know any thing about the deserved reputation of Lais, you know that the philosopher was pretty badly employed, and that the Greek gods doubtless wrecked his vessel to impress upon his mind the importance of morality.

Thrown ashore on a barren stretch of, sand, the philosopher was very sad at first. He observed on the sand the remains of certain geometrical drawings, and instantly exclaimed: "There is help near. Here I see signs of thinking men, of civilisation."

Voltaire tells of certain wrecked individuals thrown on a lonely coast, and also much distressed and frightened.

They saw no geometrical tracings in the sand. But on a bleak moor in the twilight they saw the black beams of a gibbet, and below the cross-piece, swinging in the wind, they saw a human skeleton with bony wrists and ankles chained together.

Prayerfully the wanderers dropped on their knees and exclaimed with upturned eyes:

"Thank God, we have got back to civilisation!"

Thus, you see, there are varying signs of civilisation. There is a gre great gulf between the signs perceived by Aristippus—signs of the mental activity which engages in geometrical demonstrations—and Voltaire's sign of civilisation—the brutal execution of a brutal criminal.

The inhabitants of the far away planets are probably different from us in every thought, lang everything els

But geome facts are the same throughout the universe.

Will not the wise Martian who wants to speak to us and decides to flash some message down here on our clouds, or on the surface of the water, utilise the universality of geometrical truths in order to make us understand that thinking beings are trying to talk to us?

The sum of the angles of any triangle is equal to two right angles.

That is true of every triangle, no matter what its shape, no matter whether it be drawn on this earth or on the most distant sun.

Therefore, when the Martian gentleman gets ready to talk to us he need only repeatedly place before us two right angles followed by a triangle, or a triangle followed by two right angles. Instantly, like Aristippus, we can say there is civilisation in Mars, or wherever that sign comes from, or at least there is organised thought. The mind that is flashing that sign knows something about geometry.

Of course, we should also recognise "signs of civilisation" if the Martians should project upon our atmosphere a skeleton hanging in chains. But it is to be hoped that the Martians have got beyond that particular evidence of civilisation.

A Problem Of Subtraction

Young Freddie's mother had instituted a fine of a penny for every spot made on the tablecloth. One day Freddie was observed rubbing his finger for a long time over the cloth near his plate. "Freddie, what are you doing?" said his mother. "Nothing. I was just trying to rub two spots into one!"

Hints For The Household

To clean white paint, dip a damp cloth in fine oatmeal and rub the paint well over with this. Wipe quite clean, and then polish with a clean duster.

* * *

Mildew stains may be removed from leather articles quite easily if the part is rubbed with vaseline, then after a day or so wiped with a soft, clean rag.

* * *

Turpentine is useful for removing paint stains. Apply the turpentine with a piece of rag, and if the stain is obstinate use a little ammonia as well.

* * *

To clean a stiff doormat, place in a bath of soapy water, scrub well with a hard scrubbing brush, then rinse well in cold water and stand on its side to dry.

* * *

Tinware rubbed over with fresh lard and then made thoroughly hot in the oven before using will not rust as it does otherwise and become unsightly looking.

* * *

Cotton-wool dipped in a little methylated spirit will effectually clean unprotected photographs without in any way destroying their polished surface.

* * *

To keep copper articles bright, steep the outside of the copper in hot ale and put near the fire to dry. Utensils thus treated must not be wiped after being immersed.

* * *

To clean a slender flower vase, fasten a piece of old sponge on to a stick and push this down into the vase; this will also be useful for cleaning decanters and water bottles.

* * *

To clean rusty curtain pins, let them stand for a few minutes in a cupful of water in which a little ammonia has been added. Then take them out and rub well.

* * *

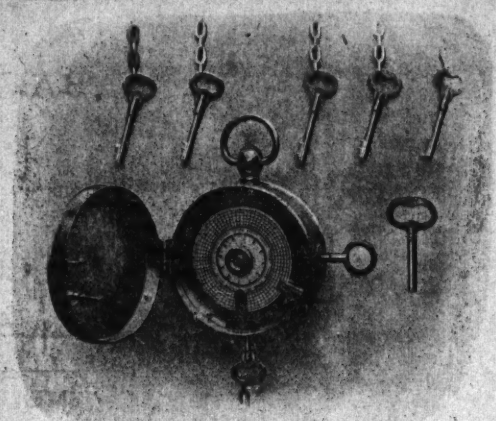
Carpets may be brightened by first sweeping thoroughly and then going over them with a clean cloth and clear salt water. Use a cupful of coarse salt to a large basin of water.

* * *

To renovate leather that has become dull and shabby-looking, rub over with the white of an egg well beaten.

* * *

To clean a vegetable knife that has been used for cutting onions place it under the cold water tap for a few minutes. Hot water will not remove the smell as quickly.



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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Suiwo**, Tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 9**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, January 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, willl leave from the Watung Wharf on **Friday, January 9**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, January 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Waishing**, Tons 1864, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Saturday, January 10**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain Legge, will leave on **Sunday, January 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Kutwo**, Tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, January 12**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, January 12.** For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN BAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Captain Monkman, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Monday, January 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Taiwo**, Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 13**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 9**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.— The Str. **Taishun**, Captain J. Halkett, will leave on **Saturday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Saturday, January 10**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Saturday, January 10**, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsintah**, Captain J. Glen, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Canada Maru**, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 11.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Huichow**, Captain W. Shane, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, January 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **January 14**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **JANUARY 11.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. **Manila Maru**, Capt. T. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **January 23.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **January 28.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via, Hongkong Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about and of **JAN.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of **FEB.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **MARCH, 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Vessels Loading For Northern Ports Will Be On Page 15

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Jan. 14

For Europe, etc.
Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera Jan. 10

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 9

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 9

From France, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Scharnhost Jan. 15
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Jan. 17

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FOR HONGKONG and CANTON direct.
S.S. "HUICHOW" .....sails Jan. 13th daylight.
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S.S. "TEAN" .....sails January 10th noon

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
BORNEO MARU	18,000	K. Tahido,	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ADLAS MARU	15,000		end of Jan.	

FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	middle of Feb.
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	March

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:
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MANILA MARU	18,000	T. Kobayashi,	Jan. 22 Jan. 23

FOR HONGKONG

CANADA MARU	12,000	S. Nemoto,	Feb. 10 Feb. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	J. Takani,	Jan. 23 Jan. 25

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 12 Jan. 14

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S.S. "NAGOYA" 6th February, 1920.
[illegible] st January, 1920.
[illegible]AITS AND COLOMBO
[illegible]ut 10th January, 1920.
[illegible]A via JAPAN
[illegible]CAR" 12th January, 1920.
[illegible]om HONGKONG
[illegible]about 1st February, 1920.
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S.S. Colorado Springs in port	Feb. 4		
FROM SEATTLE:		**FOR SEATTLE:**	
S.S. West Ivis	Jan. 11	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 7
S.S. West Ison	Jan. 31		

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S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	3rd
S.S. "NILE"	MARCH	5th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	21st
S.S. "NILE"	FEB.	21st

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	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Jan. 20
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakamura,	Feb. 2

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

PENANG MARU	11,500	T. Awoshima,	Jan. 10
AWA MARU	12,500	S. Hirata,	Jan. 19

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 24

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Feb. 8

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
SAGAMI MARU	4,000	S. Sano,	Jan. 15
KOKURA MARU	5,000	I. Ito,	Jan. 22

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 13
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Jan. 10
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 14
YAWATA MARU	7,000	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 17
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Jan. 21

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
IYO MARU	12,500	S. Murazumi,	Jan. 15
HWAH PING	10,000	S. Tashizawa,	Jan. 16

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimidu,	Jan. 15

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Jan. 21
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 8	—	River ports	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 8	—	River ports	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 8	—	River ports	Tsaangtah	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan. 8	—	River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 8	—	Chefoo, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.,
Jan. 8	—	Singapore	Montana	Br.	A. P. Co.
Jan. 8	—	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan. 8	—	Tsingtau	Fumi Maru 2	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan. 8	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 8	—	Cruise	Villalobos	Am.	
Jan. 8	—	Cruise	South Dakota	Am.	
Jan. 8	—	Cruise	Yodo	Jap.	
Jan. 8	—		Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 8	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Korea Maru	Dec.	5
Venezuela	Dec.	6
Elkhorn	Dec.	7
Standard Arrow	Dec.	16
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
West Ira	Dec.	25
Nile	Dec.	30
Shabonee	Jan.	1
Ecuador	Jan.	5
For Tacoma		
Justin	Dec.	10
Mexico Maru	Dec.	28
For Seattle		
Tokiwa Maru	Dec.	2
Slavic Prince	Dec.	3
Wytheville	Dec.	6
Wheatland of Montana	Nov.	22
Kashima Maru	Nov.	30
Javary	Dec.	15
Fushimi Maru	Dec.	19
Endicott	Dec.	20
Elkton	Dec.	25
Eldridge	Jan.	4
Brave Couer	Jan.	4
For New York		
Lowther Castle	Dec.	27
Arna	Dec.	27
Knight Templar	Jan.	5
Tokushima Maru	Jan.	4
For Vancouver		
Melville Dollar	Dec.	18
Empress of Russia	Dec.	30
Methven	Jan.	7
Harold Dollar	Jan.	7
For London etc.		
Tamba Maru	Dec.	1
Cardiganshire	Dec.	2
Carmarthenaire	Dec.	7
Tsushima Maru	Dec.	7
Alps Maru	Dec.	10
Euryades	Dec.	10
Novara	Dec.	15
Mishima Maru	Dec.	15
Glenapp	Dec.	20
Idomenus	Dec.	20
Sado Maru	Dec.	22
Kalomo	Dec.	24
Durban Maru	Dec.	26
Trazos Montes	Dec.	29
Kashgar	Dec.	31
Kitano Maru	Jan.	5
For Liverpool		
Teucer	Dec.	13
Memnon	Dec.	14
Tydeus	Jan.	4
For Rotterdam		
Hwahchie	Dec.	7
For Genoa		
Ceylon	Dec.	18
Benvorlich	Dec.	24
Hwahyih	Jan.	2
Brodliffe	Jan.	7
For Marseilles		
Sphinx	Dec.	9
Commandt Dorise	Dec.	18
Andre Lebon	Dec.	25
For Trieste		
Yonan Maru	Dec.	1
Nippon	Dec.	8
Shunko Maru	Dec.	13
For Copenhagen		
Peru	Dec.	13
For Macassar		
Panagis	Dec.	10
For Hull		
Glengyle	Dec.	23
For Port said		
Arabien	Jan.	1
For Bombay		
Dilwara	Dec.	14
For Calcutta		
Arratoon Apcar	Dec.	9
Japan	Dec.	19
For Java ports		
Tjimanoek	Dec.	30

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$425 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390 B.
North China	$160 B.
Union of Canton	Hk. 195
Yangtsze	$220
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$330 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$225
Indo-China Pref.	$20
"Shell"	210/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$174 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 120
New Eng. Works	Tls. 28½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 130 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 62 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 550
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 200
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 52½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 34
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$208 B.
Green Island	$6.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 16 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ S.
Weeks	Tls. 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.55
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 4½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9¾
Padang	Tls. 7½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.55 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.55 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.80 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11.20
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 62½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 69
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 163¾

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 295

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.06
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports and E'pe, via Suez.	Penang M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Dairy	Kobe Maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong and Canton	Nanking	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hankow	Suiwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	E. of Japan	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	do	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Dunera		A11.00	..	..	..	10.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports and E'pe, via Suez.	Dunera	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	11.00	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Ichang	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Ichang	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Hsintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Borneo M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Sunday, January 11.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, January 12.							
Hongkong and Canton	Huichow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Tuesday January 13.							
Manila Direct	E. of Asia	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Asia	..	10.00	..	..	..	..

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

A Parcel post at 10:30 a.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	26	—	Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Oct.	7	—	Calnpu		
Oct.	30	— Cruise	Anamba		
Nov.	3	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Nov.	8	—	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Nov.	12	— Hongkong	Astra	Br.	
Nov.	13	— Cruise	St. Dominic	Br	S. Tomes
Nov.	24	— Japan	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Nov.	26	—	Nissho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec.	2	— Japan	Ogawa Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	2	—	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	3	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec.	4	— River ports	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6	— River ports	Indigirka		
Dec.	7	— Seattle	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec.	14	— Hankow	Waban	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	16	— Hankow	Anlan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Dec.	18	— River ports	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	20	—	Meihu	Am.	Socony
Dec.	24	— Hongkong	Chinchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	24	—	Egrement Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec.	24	—	Shintoku M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec.	25	—	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	25	—	Kanling	Chi.	
Dec.	25	—	Newchow		
Dec.	30	— Cruise	Hwahkun	Chi.	Y. S. Co.
Dec.	31	—	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan.	1	— Tsingtau	Hungtok	Chi.	
Jan.	1	— Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Jan.	3	— Hongkong	Juho Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	5	— Bombay	Sagoland		
Jan.	5	— Chinwangtao	Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	5	— River Ports	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	5	— Japan	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	6	— Hongkong	Noto Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	7	— Chinwangtao	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	7	— Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	7	— Chinwangtao	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	—	Tungus	Rus.	S.H. & Co.
Jan.	7	— Japan	Juno	Nor.	
Jan.	7	—	Masaki Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Jan.	7	— River ports	Teli	Chi.	
Jan.	7	— River ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	— River ports	Tehhsing	Chi.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Jan.	7	— River ports	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	7	— Hongkong	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	7	— Tsingtau	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	7	— San Francisco	Toyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Jan.	7	— Japan	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	7	— Japan	Yoro Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	7	— Foochow	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	8	— Chefoo	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Chefoo	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Swatow	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Tsingtau	Taigen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	8	— Bombay	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— River ports	Sangola	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— River ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— River ports	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	8	— Chefoo	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Swatow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Taigen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	8	— Tsingtau	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Bombay	Sangola	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— River ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— River ports	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE)

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.26	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	16.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.55	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.43	16.52	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 38	11.38	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.13	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr	....	11 0[illegible]	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.5[illegible]	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) **ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsintah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen yesterday and will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen this afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails leave the Customs Jetty at noon.

The S. and D. s.s. Colorado Springs, with 3,000 tons of general cargo for local merchants, sailed from San Francisco on December 24 and is due in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on February 4.

The S. and D. s.s. West Jena, with 2,200 tons of cargo for local merchants, left San Francisco for Japan ports and Shanghai on December 28 and is due here on January 31.

The S. and D. s.s. West Ison left Seattle for Japan and Shanghai yesterday and is expected to arrive here on February 10.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya from London, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The B. I. s.s. Gregory Apcar from Calcutta, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Telamon from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at daylight on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Huichow will leave Pukow for Shanghai tomorrow and is due here on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Pukow for Shanghai yesterday and is due here today.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong Swatow and Ningpo next Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali from London, left Hongkong at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning. The Somali has on board 1,767 bales of yarn and 5,644 bales of cotton for local merchants.

The U.S.S. Villalobos left Shanghai yesterday morning.

The U.S.S. South Dakota left Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, Japan ports and Tsingtau, is due at Woosung at three o'clock this afternoon and the tender Alexandra with inward bound passengers and mails is expected to reach the Customs Jetty at 6:30 o'clock. The Japan sails for Hongkong direct at midnight tonight and the tender with Hongkong passengers will leave at one o'clock this afternoon.

Silk shipped per s.s. Empress of Japan from Shanghai on November 22 arrived at New York on December 20.

Silk shipped per s.s. Empress of Asia from Shanghai on November 29 arrived at New York on December 26.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br	S. Tomes
Jan.	—	New York, Boston	Cape May	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	—	N. Y. via Panama	Ida	Am.	A. Line
Jan. 18	—	New York	EgremontCastle	Br.	D. & Co.
Jan. 18	—	New York	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 18	—	Vancouver	Montenglo	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 18	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jan. 19	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	A. Line
Jan. 20	—	Portland	Wawaiona	Am.	A. Line
Jan. 21	—	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 22	—	Vancouver	M.S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 23	—	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 24	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 25	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 28	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 29	—	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am.	A. Line
Jan. 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 30	—	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 31	—	New York	Ariosto	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 7	—	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 7	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 8	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 8	—	Seattle	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 13	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 23	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 26	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	—	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 6	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 14	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 15	—	New York, Boston	Sagaporack	Am.	A. Line
Mar. 24	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar. 27	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 28	—	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 9	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Gregory Apcar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 11	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Somali	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan. 14	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Nagoya	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Sagami Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 15	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 16	—	Kobe	Hwahping	Chi.	N. Y. K.
Jap. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 22	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	—	London	Glenspey	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan.	9	Liverpool	Penang M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	10	London	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	10	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	London	Himalaya Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	11	Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	13	London	Toyama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	14	London	St. Francis	Br.	J. M. &

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AUCTION INDEX

FRIDAY, January 9th.—Important Auction of Paints and Oils at 1B Minghong Road at 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, Janunary 10th.—Household, Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 10th.—The motor boat "The Limit" at Nanking Road Jetty at 12.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 17th and MONDAY, 19th January.—Important Postage stamp auction. This is one of the well known auctions arranged by Mr. Charles Piens. Hon. Counterfeit detecter of the Shanghai Philatelic Society, a guarantee of the rareness and excellence of the material offered.

MONDAY, March 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

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GERMANS OFFER A TRADE TO ALLIES TO SAVE EX-KAISER

Willing To Accept Treaty Boards Without Americans If War Culprits Escape

COUNCIL SPURNS PROPOSAL

Offer Is Taken To Show How Germany Hopes To Profit By Senate Delay

By Edwin L. James

Paris, Nov. 29.—Germany has proposed to England, France, and Italy that the Allies forego their demand for Germans guilty of crimes against humanity during the war, in return for which Germany would agree not to object to treaty commissions lacking Americans. The prompt rejection of this proposal by the Allies is the big feature of the present bizarre situation between Berlin and Paris today. This proposal also throws light on what the German Government seeks to gain from the failure of the American Senate to ratify the Versailles treaty.

By her signing and by ratification of the Versailles Treaty Germany has, of course, agreed to surrender these men. She knows that a list of them has been prepared, and that their indictments have been drawn. She knows that as soon as the treaty comes into effect she will receive the list and will be expected to hand over the accused. The Allies' demand that she sign the protocol before the treaty is put into effect, coupled with the treaty situation in Washington, places Germany in a position where she thinks she sees an opportunity to bargain on behalf of her war criminals.

BARGAIN PROPOSED LAST WEEK

I learn that when the German Protocol Commission met the allied representatives last week, in the conference which has been somewhat shrouded in mystery, von Lersner and von Simson told them that Germany knew she could make difficulties by objecting to treaty commissions without American membership. Then the Germans made their proposal that the Allies should not insist on their demand for the accused Germans. They said that to force Germany to hand over the men demanded by the Allies would disrupt the nation.

When the allied representatives replied that they would not change the treaty by consenting to such a trade, the Germans replied that the Allies sought by putting the treaty into effect to disrupt Germany, and therefore Germany was in no hurry to have such a treaty go into effect.

They also opposed the allied demand for reparation for the sinking of the Scapa Flow fleet, and the conditions governing the return of German prisoners, but this opposition was only camouflage to hide the big deal Germany sought to make whereby she could save the apostles of Kultur.

This goes a long way toward explaining why the Supreme Council has paid absolutely no attention to the German notes received, purporting to be replies to the Council's demand for the setting of a day when the Berlin Government would sign the protocol and allow the treaty to go into effect. The Germans would apparently have done this at once if the Allies had agreed to let their criminals go; but since the Allies refused, they said they had to go home and talk it over with their Government. And they went.

There were other matters discussed, such as that of the return of prisoners and when the Berlin Government intended to sign the protocol. The two notes received from Berlin put forward worn arguments about prisoners and paying for the Scapa Flow fleet, but they don't answer the Council's questions, nor do they affect the big issue of German war criminals.

In this question, which up to a few days ago was regarded as settled, there is more at stake than appears on the surface. Many of the men demanded by the Allies are members of the militarist faction in Germany and have high friends at court. Not only that, but they have friends in power throughout Germany, who stand not only for them, but who approve acts for which they are indicted. The present German Government is not very strong and apparently what has happened is that the militarists have made a demand on the Ebert Government to save their friends, and the Government is seeking to oblige them.

This being the situation both sides have their eyes turned toward Washington. The German move has hopelessly blocked the allied plan to put the treaty into effect Dec. 1. Germany wants to wait until the Senate takes up the treaty again, to see what happens; and, without meaning in any way to agree to any part of Germany's plea for her criminals, the Allies feel that they may as well wait a week or so to see how the wind blows in the American capital.

Leaving out of consideration the task of bringing the Germans into line, the Allies will probably not seek to make the treaty effective before Dec. 10, judging that by that time they can get some idea of what the Senate will do with it.

It may be pointed out in passing that if the Senate ratifies the treaty with reservations such as the Allies can agree to Germany will lose the weapon with which she seeks to save the men England, France, and Belgium wish to punish for their crimes.

DECIDE DISPOSAL OF U-BOATS

The long-discussed question, what to do with the German U-boats, was settled today when the Supreme Council decided that they should be all sunk with the exception of ten, which will be given to France. There are between 90 and 100 U-boats, most of which are now in English ports Several which are to be turned over are still in German ports.

It was decided to give the ten submarines to France, because she was not able to build submarines to any great extent during the war on account of her facilities being devoted to the manufacture of munitions for the Allies. Italy will receive the Austrian submarines.

GERMANY'S PLEA FOR VON REUTER

Berlin, Nov. 29.—The Government has sent to the Peace Conference at Paris a supplemental memorandum with regard to the sinking by their crews of the German warships interned in Scapa Flow and the Conference's demand for indemnification for the loss of the vessels.

The memorandum asserts that the internment of the fleet in Scapa Flow did not constitute the final dispostion of the warships, the sinking of which must not be charged to Germany, but to the Allies, who interned the fleet in a British port and not a neutral port, which was contrary to the stipulations of the armistice.

Admiral von Reuter, the memorandum declares, was deprived of means of communicating with Germany and believed that the armistice ended at noon on June 21. Therefore, in accordance with maritime custom, he began sinking the fleet. The memorandum raises the additional point that, as von Reuter was a prisoner, he had lost his command, and therefore Germany's responsibility for his acts ceased to exist. In conclusion, the memorandum proposes to submit the question to The Hague tribunal for arbitration.

Paris, Nov. 29.—German Democrats and Socialists are urging the Berlin Government to modify its attiiude relative to prisoners of war and reparation for ships sunk by their German crews in Scapa Flow according to the Presse de Paris, which quotes despatches received here from Berlin. It is said that members of the two parties believe that the Government has been too stubborn in making the stand, evidenced by the two notes received yesterday by the Peace Conference.

Vitterio Sclaloia, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here this morning.

Occupation of the Strumitza district of Bulgaria, which was assigned to Servia by the treaty with Bulgaria signed at Neuilly on Thursday, has been completed by Servian troops, according to advices from Belgrade. Bulgarian civilian authorities have also been superseded by Servians.

Youthful Shah Of Persia Is Welcomed To England

Shah of Persia visits London
INTERNATIONAL.

The youthful Shah of Persia photographed upon his recent arrival in England from Paris, where he represented his country at the Peace Conference. The Shah was welcomed to England by Prince Albert, and is shown in company with the Prince, inspecting the naval guard at Dover.

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME

for

January 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th

PRESENTING

VIOLET HEMING

in

"The Running Fight"

MATINEE, Saturday at 4 p.m.

SHOWING

"JOAN THE WOMAN"

MATINEE, Sunday at 3.15

SHOWING

"THE RUNNING FIGHT"

and

TWO NEW EPISODES

of

"THE MOON CHILD"

TOWA CINEMA

No. 4 Woochang Road.

PROGRAMME

for

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"The Girl From Frisco"

Episodes 25

"The Wolf of Los Alamos"

and

A Japanese Draam

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Tonight, January 9th, 1920 at 9.30 p.m.

20% of the proceeds to be given to the British Red Cross.

A GRAND CONCERT

will be given by

Miss ANNA REMY, in English and Italian Songs.

Mr. and Mrs. KARANHO, in American and Modern Dances.

Mr. A. AGRINOV, in English ballads and Gypsy Songs.

Prof. E. SCHILLINGE, in classical selections and personal compositions. A 12 years old American Boy a wonderful Violin Player Daniel Lubowski.

AND A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

Prizes distributed for the best costume and best dancing.

Dance Music by the American Jazz Band of the Astor House.

Those who buy a ticket for the Concert can remain (free of charge) for the Masquerade Ball.

Admission $3.00

Booking at Moutrie & Co., Ltd. and The Astor House Hotel.

27113

U.S. Ships Will Circle World On Own Fuel

Washington, December 1.—With the completion of the present construction program of the Shipping Board, there will be under the American flag 1,731 oil-burning steamers of an aggregate of nearly 10,000,000 deadweight tons. Fuel stations are now being established along the trade routes in the Atlantic and Pacific so that the American ships will be able to make a complete circuit of the world without taking fuel at other than American-owned stations.

A total of 486 oil-burning ships is now in the Government merchant fleet, while sixty-seven others have been sold to Americans or reconveyed to their American owners. In addition 636 oil-burning vessels are under construction.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

for

January 9th, 10th and 11th

SHOWING

"BETTY IN SEARCH OF A THRILL"

A Paramount Picture

SHOWING

on

Sunday 18th

"ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"

ISIS THEATRE

Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road.

PROGRAMME

for

Friday and Saturday, 9th and 10th January.

The Master-Mystery Serial

"HOUDINI"

3rd and 4th Episodes.

and

Comedy-Drama

Triangle Five-Part

"MOUNTAIN DEW"

Saturday and Sunday Matinees:

"HOUDINI"

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Episodes.

No Picture Show On Sunday Night, the 11th inst, as Hall will be used for Acrobatic Performance.

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LYCEUM THEATRE
Tonight & Tomorrow Night

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THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

in

Oliver Morosco's Broadway Triumph

"CIVILIAN CLOTHES"

An After-the-War Comedy of Demobilization.

Five and a half months ago this comedy had its "Try-out" at the Morosco Theatre, Los Angeles. It has been running continuously ever since and is running at that theatre now, thus breaking all records for a 'stock' house in America. "CIVILIAN CLOTHES" made its Broaday debut at the Morosco Theatre, 45th Street, New York, on 10th September last and was immediately acclaimed by the critics as the Comedy "Hit" of 1919.

Box Plans now open for the Second Week of this very successful Season.

MON. & TUES. 12th and 13th	"THE CO-RESPONDENT" The most compelling play ever penned by the master-mind of the playwright.
WED. & THUS. 14th and 15th	The International Success, "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"
FRI. & SAT. 16th and 17th	"Fair and Warmer's Legitimate Successor, "NIGHTIE NIGHT"

Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

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"PETER PAN"

To be Presented by

The Shanghai Public School for Girl

Matinées, 3 p.m. Saturday, January 10 and Thursday, January 15. Monday, January 12, 9 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

Under the direction of Mr. R. B. HURRY, Mus. Bac.

Price $3, Children half-price Booking now open at Moutries.

Funds for United Services Association and Local Charities.

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January 9th, 10th and 11th

WE PRESENT

C. AUBREYSMITH

THE MOST FAMOUS ENGLISH ACTOR

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The wonder of Cinematography

THE SIX REELS

"THE WITCHING HOUR"

American's Foremost Dramatist

AUGUSTE THOMAS'

Famous Production

"GREAT" IS WHAT THE CRITICS SAY! HAPPY IN ITS ENDING, BECAUSE LOVE CONQUERS ALL THINGS!

Don't Miss This

SUPER-FEATURE!!!

Time and Prices as Usual

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Matinee Saturday 4 p.m. Constance Talmadge in "Up The Road With Sallie" 5 parts.	Matinee Sunday 3 p.m. The Final Episode of "The Vampires" Entitled "The Fatal Wedding"

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